

Algeria	6.00	Den.	1.00	France	5.50	N.Y.	1.00
Argentina	17.50	Italy	1.00	Germany	5.50	Paris	1.00
Australia	1.00	Japan	1.00	Greece	5.50	Rome	1.00
Belgium	1.00	South Africa	1.00	Holland	5.50	Stockholm	1.00
Canada	1.00	Spain	1.00	Ireland	5.50	Switzerland	1.00
Ceylon	1.00	Sweden	1.00	Israel	5.50	Taiwan	1.00
China	1.00	Switzerland	1.00	U.S.	1.00	Thailand	1.00
Czechoslovakia	1.00	Taiwan	1.00	U.K.	1.00	Turkey	1.00
Denmark	1.00	Thailand	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00	U.S.S.R.	1.00
Egypt	1.00	Turkey	1.00	U.S.S.R.	1.00	Vietnam	1.00
France	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.S.R.	1.00	Yugoslavia	1.00
Germany	1.00	U.S.S.R.	1.00	U.S.S.R.	1.00		
Greece	1.00						
Holland	1.00						
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U.S.	1.00						
U.S.A.	1.00						
U.S.S.R.	1.00						
Vietnam	1.00						
Yugoslavia	1.00						

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PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1983

Documents Reveal U.S. Role in Protection of Nazi Criminals in Postwar Era

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON — On May 23, 1949, the French government made its first formal request to the United States to extradite a former Gestapo officer named Klaus Barbie, called the "Butcher of Lyons" for his role in the murder of as many as 14,000 Jews and French resistance fighters during World War II.

The extradition request was repeated on July 20 and again on Nov. 9, 1949, two months after officers of the French Sûreté Nationale interrogated Barbie under U.S. supervision in a "safe-house" in Wiesbaden in the American-occupied zone of Germany.

The French extradition request lay in the State Department until Dec. 2, 1949, when State suggested that the French ask the U.S. High Commissioner's Office in Germany for Barbie's surrender, which the French did in January of 1950. A year later, Barbie was in Bolivia living under the name of Klaus Altmann.

State Department documents and cables uncovered in the National Archives reveal far more than reluctance to prosecute Klaus Barbie, who was kept by U.S. Army intelligence for at least three years in Wiesbaden. There he informed U.S. intelligence of what he had found in Lyons of the strength of the Communist Party in that part of France.

Numerous documents in the archives show

that the State Department and Army Intelligence recruited as agents hundreds of former Nazis wanted by Soviet-bloc countries for war crimes: made a coordinated effort to prevent their extradition to Eastern Europe and even other countries in Western Europe, and set up an elaborate network to keep them in the American and British zones of occupied Germany or allow them to emigrate under cover to South America under an operation called Safehaven.

Neither the State Department nor the Justice Department would comment on the documents. "We cannot comment on anything like this since we are now actively investigating the Klaus Barbie case," a Justice Department spokesman said.

One thing was clear in the documents uncovered in the archives: U.S. policy toward extraditions of accused war criminals changed abruptly when the Cold War began. State and Army Intelligence took specific stands against turning over to the Soviet Union or any Eastern-bloc country a person who could be of any use to the United States or of any help to the Communist side in the Cold War.

Tito's Yugoslavia, then a member of the Soviet bloc, had asked the United States to extradite more than 200 SS men it accused of mass murders during Nazi occupation of Yugoslavia. Fewer than 10 were turned over.

Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and Bul-

garia requested more than 200 Nazi extraditions. None was extradited to Hungary and Czechoslovakia, in part because Czechoslovakia had turned over to the Soviet Union the first two Germans the United States had extradited and Hungary refused to turn over a German general the United States wanted. Poland got one of the Nazis it asked for, Bulgaria two.

Hundreds of East Europeans who collaborated with the Nazis and who surrendered to the Americans after the war were never extradited to their native countries. State Department documents report that they feared they would be executed without trial in their homelands and that they were instructing American authorities what they knew about the new Communist regimes behind the Iron Curtain.

Some documents in the archives show that some collaborators were allowed to emigrate from Europe to South America under Operation Safehaven, which was set up to allow legitimate displaced persons out of Europe. The names of the collaborators are not mentioned in the documents, but at least one American diplomat was appalled by what he saw.

"It is crystal clear that we have flouted our own commitments and are protecting not only quidnuncs but also people who have been guilty of terrible crimes," Consul John Moors Cabot, later ambassador to Poland, said in a cable from Belgrade to Washington dated June 12,

1947. "I presume we must protect our agents, though it disgusts me to think we may be using the same men we so strongly criticized the fascists for using."

From the documents there also unfolds the story of the five German generals in British and American custody at the end of the war: Heinz Guderian, who was Hitler's chief of staff at the end of the war and led the Panzer charge into Poland and the Soviet Union; Heinz Rheinhardt, commander of a Waffen SS division in Eastern Europe; Ernst Rode, who had served in the Balkans, and Heinrich von Leutwitz and Nicholas von Vormann, who were involved in the invasion of Poland.

None of the generals was on trial for war crimes at Nuremberg, but Poland and the Soviet Union asked numerous times for their extradition, which was always refused. The reasons are laid out in a secret State Department cable from Berlin to Washington replying to a question of what the generals are doing for the United States.

Guderian is at Camp Neustadt and has prepared reports on the eastern and western fronts and is currently working on the eastern front project. Rheinhardt is at Dachau and has worked on the eastern front. Rode is also at Neustadt and is working on a study of anti-partisan warfare in Russia. Vormann is at Nuremberg and has written two reports of oper-

ations against Russia and is writing two more. Von Leutwitz now living in American zone and has prepared reports on operations against U.S. troops in central Europe. Director of intelligence considers it unwise to present these sources at present and advises disapproval of extraditions. Accordingly, we shall not deliver any of the five individuals to Poland or any other government. We will hold them as material witnesses.

Plot Against Barbie

A former U.S. Army officer contends that U.S. agents wanted to kill Barbie rather than turn him over to French intelligence after World War II, the Dayton (Ohio) Daily News reported Sunday.

Gene Bramel of Centerville, near Dayton, in a copyright story in the newspaper, said that U.S. and French agents disliked and mistrusted each other and that American agents even drew straws to determine who would carry out the assassination. The Associated Press reported.

"We trusted the French just about as much as we did the Russians," said Mr. Bramel, who was a sergeant in the 56th Army Counter Intelligence Corps in Augsburg, Germany, from 1950 to 1952.

Mr. Bramel said the French intelligence wanted Barbie, "who could identify every safe-house, who could identify indigenous personnel who worked for us, and we could not allow this

we could not let the French have him." Mr. Bramel said U.S. agents were concerned about Communists in French intelligence and feared Barbie could compromise U.S. intelligence work.

Mr. Bramel, now a representative of a student-exchange program, said his unit worked with Barbie to gather information on the German Communist Party and to coordinate the activities of other Europeans running "safe-houses," used in intelligence-gathering.

"If worse came to worse, the one who drew the short straw would take him up to the autobahn and shoot him," Mr. Bramel said. "Drive him up the autobahn at night. Pull off in a parking place. Shoot him. Push him out. Come back."

Mr. Bramel said his unit eventually was informed that the air force had come up with a plan to get Barbie to South America. "That's all we were told, and we weren't in on anything after that," he said.

Mr. Bramel said he doesn't know where the orders originated, but he assumes they came from outside his unit. He said he learned most of his information through rewriting reports submitted by other agents.

Justice Department and General Accounting Office officials declined last week to comment on Mr. Bramel's story because of the investigation.

New U.S. Farm Deal Announced in Egypt; EC Vows to Match It

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAIRO — The U.S. agriculture secretary, John R. Block, announced Monday a new program of \$50 million in credit for Egypt to finance agricultural sales.

"The announcement that I will make now is that the United States will make available \$50 million in blended credit, new credit, to Egypt, \$20 million of that for corn and \$30 million for tobacco, and that is effective immediately," Mr. Block said.

Speaking after a meeting with President Hosni Mubarak, Mr. Block said the United States was determined to compete with the European Community in different countries but did not anticipate a trade war.

But Louis Eyraud of France, a member of the European Community's agricultural committee, who is in Cairo with an EC parliamentary delegation, said: "The Community will be in a position to offer the same conditions as those offered by the United States to Egypt."

He said: "If the U.S. can dump the Community can dump too."

Mr. Eyraud told Reuters that Europe would seek to match any fresh U.S. deals like Egypt's sale to Egypt of one million tons of subsidized wheat for \$25 to \$30 a ton below world prices.

France complained strenuously about the sale, saying it was being squeezed out of a traditional market. The United States said the deal was a warning against excessive European subsidies.

Mr. Block said Monday: "We are not looking for trouble with the EC. We just feel we have an obligation to compete in countries where we feel we have an important stake in the market. Certainly Egypt is a country where we have an important stake."

Mr. Block said he did not anticipate an agricultural trade war.

"But we have no alternative but to compete," he said.

Mr. Block, who began a visit to Cairo on Saturday, said the United States raised the issue at a meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade last fall.

"We tried to put some discipline into the agricultural trading business and bring a reduction in the subsidies, export subsidies, that some countries are using to compete in the world market," Mr. Block said.

"We were unsuccessful and it appeared that agricultural subsidies are a way of life and we are to expect them to continue. If indeed that is the rule of the game, then we have no other choice but to use them on occasion when we feel the United States is being hurt."

Mr. Block, who is visiting five countries to promote U.S. agricultural sales, said the new program did not affect a program under which the United States provides Egypt with grain and food worth \$250 million annually.

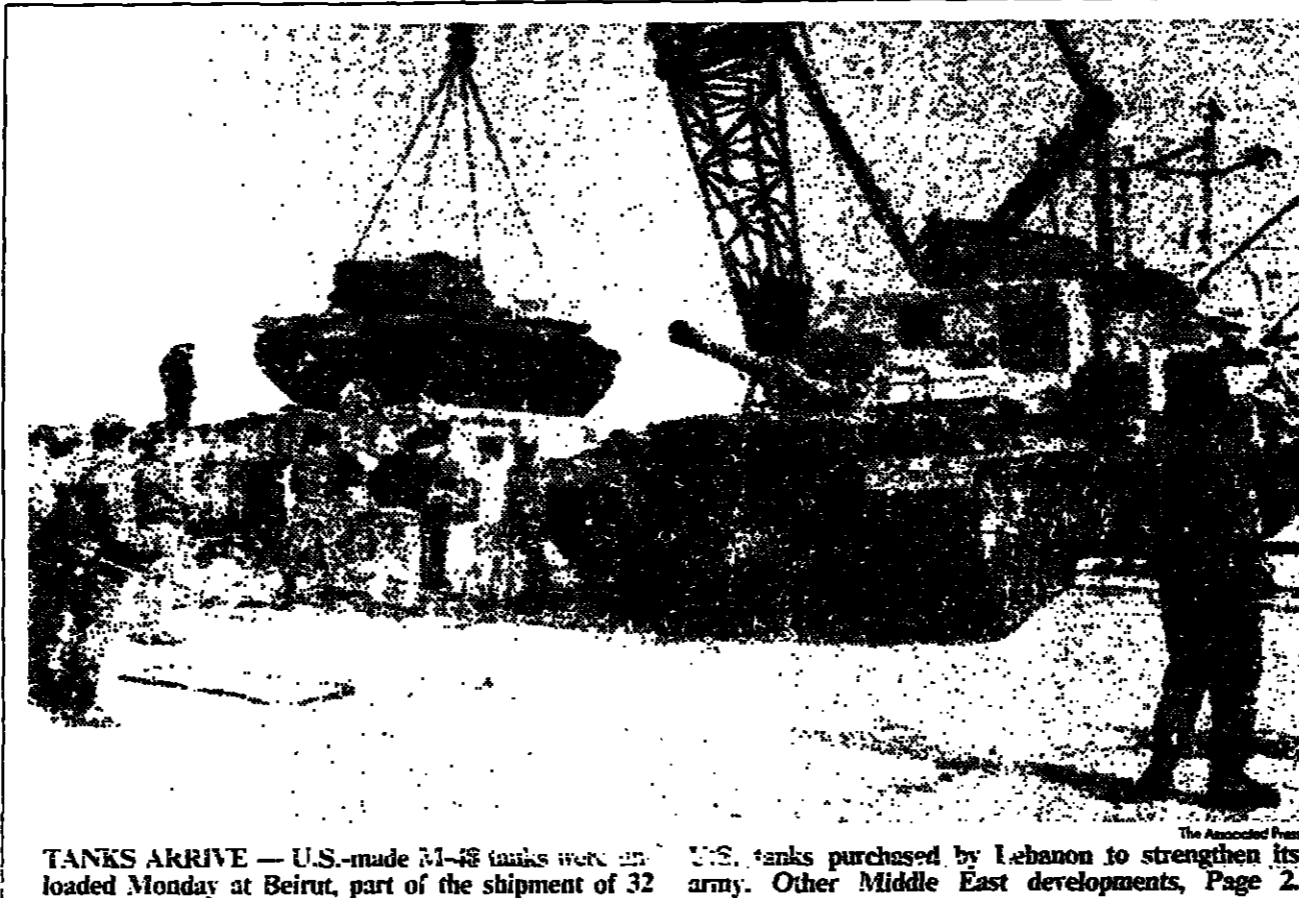
He said that the object of the new credit was to "ensure that we keep our credit sales at competitive interest rates with some other countries competing with us."

Asked about the wheat flour sale and a possible sale of dairy products to Egypt, Mr. Block said: "The wheat flour sale has been concluded and it will be consummated and it will be delivered."

"The possible dairy sale has not been concluded. There's been an offer made. It has not been accepted by Egypt. The offer stands."

Egypt is a traditional European grain customer, and the U.S. sale reflected one of the toughest problems in European-U.S. trade relations.

Sir Roy Denman, head of the European Community delegation in Washington, said March 23 that the Americans were attempting to displace the Europeans from Third World markets.



TANKS ARRIVE — U.S.-made M-48 tanks were loaded Monday at Beirut, part of the shipment of 32 U.S. tanks purchased by Lebanon to strengthen its army. Other Middle East developments, Page 2.

Reagan Reported To Have Interim Missile Proposal

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration will propose Tuesday a revised agreement intended to reduce but not eliminate intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe, informed sources said Monday.

These sources said that President Ronald Reagan, after consultation with European allies, had decided against offering a specific limit on the number of missiles that should be allowed because he did not want to make "preemptive concessions" to the Russians. They said also that Mr. Reagan would stress that he regards any interim agreement as a step to his ultimate goal of removing all intermediate-range nuclear weapons from Europe.

The offer will be made in private to the Russians at Geneva by the chief U.S. arms control negotiator, Paul N. Nitze, and then announced in Washington by the president on Wednesday before he leaves for California, these sources said.

Mr. Reagan will further develop his views on arms control in a speech Thursday to the Los Angeles World Affairs Council that is expected to reaffirm positions he has already announced.

Letter to NATO Officials

In a confidential letter to NATO heads of government, Mr. Reagan said he preferred not to spell out compromise numbers at the forthcoming recess of the Geneva arms control talks. Reuters quoted well-informed NATO sources Monday in Brussels as saying.

The U.S. proposal is to be made Tuesday by Mr. Nitze before the negotiations on land-based, medium-range nuclear missiles adjourn for Easter, the sources added.

Mr. Nitze would also propose to his Soviet counterpart shortening the recess period and reconvening the talks in early May rather than

early June, the sources quoted Mr. Reagan as saying.

In his letter, sent to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization heads of government last week, the president said he wanted to consult the allies to maintain a united Western position and counter Soviet efforts to delay or prevent deployment of new missiles or block real progress at Geneva.

Mr. Reagan said that in view of the stalemate at the talks, he had ordered a review of the U.S. position.

U.S. assures West Germany's Social Democrats on missile deployment, Page 3.

This review had now been completed and the United States wanted to know the allies' view on the issue, the sources quoted the president as saying.

Mr. Reagan said that under the proposed interim solution, NATO would halt deployment of Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles at a certain number if the Soviet Union accepted cutting its arsenal to an agreed level of warheads, the sources added.

This confirmed reports that Mr. Reagan was considering a "build up, build down" formula that would allow the United States to deploy missiles up to the agreed ceiling, while the Soviet Union gradually dismantled existing weapons in excess of that level, the sources said.

In his letter, Mr. Reagan said his interim proposal was aimed at finding a level of deployment that was militarily viable and satisfied criteria laid down by NATO.

Among the criteria are a requirement that the French and British nuclear systems should not be included in calculations and that Soviet systems east of the Urals should be counted.

Argentina Crippled by 'Illegal' 24-Hour Strike

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — A one-day strike by Argentina's trade unions brought the country almost to a standstill Monday despite a declaration by the military government that the stoppage was illegal.

Public transportation was paralyzed, nearly all shops were closed and only a few people turned up for work at factories, banks and government offices.

The interior minister, Major General Llamas Reston, estimated that 96 percent of Argentina's 10 million workers in the industrial belt, including Buenos Aires province, joined the strike. His ministry said 85 percent of all employees nationwide stayed away from work.

The 24-hour stoppage was called by both the moderate and hard-line factions of the General Confederation of Labor to protest Argentina's annual inflation rate of more than 200 percent and to demand better pay and a change in the economic policies of President Reynaldo Bignone.

"Instead of declaring the strike illegal, it would be more appropriate for the government to study and solve the problems that the country needs," said Jorge Triaca, head of the Plastic Workers' Union and leader of the confederation's moderate wing.

Inflation has risen more than 45 percent in the four months since the last wage increase.

The government had tried to avert the strike by announcing a 12-percent pay raise last Friday. On Sunday it declared the stoppage illegal. Labor Minister Hector Villaverde said Monday that the government had no intention of restoring union leaders or enforcing laws banning strikes.

The situation in Buenos Aires was calm, with most shops except for family-run grocery stores closed, trains at a standstill and all but a handful of buses and taxis off the streets.

Two of the capital's eight morning newspapers did not appear and radio technicians blacked out broadcasts for five minutes each hour.

Reports from the Interior Ministry said economic activity in nearly all of Argentina's main cities had been brought to a standstill, though the strike was only partially effective in the northern city of Tucuman, where urban transportation was normal.

The stoppage was the second general strike to be called by Argentina's trade unions since the armed forces promised in June to return the country to democracy by early 1984. A similar strike was held Dec. 6.

Although the government had said that Monday's strike would threaten Argentina's transition to democracy, political commentators in the press said the authorities were more worried about an anti-government march planned for Wednesday by the hard-line wing of the labor confederation.

Austerity Program Causing Uproar in France

Businessmen Cite Lack of Growth Incentives; Travel Agents Furious

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — French businessmen are complaining that the government's austerity program, announced Friday, contains a serious flaw because it lacks specific incentives for economic growth, particularly in the field of exports.

Commenting on the plan Monday, some French business leaders and opposition political leaders said that they deeply regretted the absence of such incentives, warning that this could complicate and possibly delay an economic recovery. The roughly 1-percent growth in the 1983 gross national product that was anticipated earlier will now evaporate under the substantial cutbacks planned in government and consumer spending, government and private economists said.

"With the United States and Germany expanding in the next year or so, France will probably wind up alone, and standing still," said the director of a leading international bank.

But senior French government economic planners said Monday that they were sticking with the program. "This is shock treatment aimed primarily at reducing inflation and imports," an authoritative government official commented. He quickly added: "We certainly are aware of the groans it is causing everywhere."

He was referring to the decidedly hostile uproar in the French news media and the tourist industry, which continued Monday and was focused mainly on the severe restrictions on vacation travel of residents in France, including foreigners. Leading travel agents met with Edith Cresson, minister of foreign trade and tourism, in an effort to ease some of the restrictions, arguing that the plan would cripple one of the nation's most dynamic sectors.

Talks also were begun Monday between executives of leading credit card companies and Finance Ministry officials on the use of cards for business travel, which was eliminated under the original plan. Credit card companies were trying to persuade the government to allow the use of the cards on business trips. A 1,000-franc-per-day limit on spending by residents, including foreigners, during business trips will be strictly enforced by the companies in any case, executives said.

Finance Ministry officials added that specific implementing measures on travel and income-tax proposals applied to residents will be published in the Official Gazette starting Tuesday.

Meanwhile, government officials, energetically defending the priority goal of cutting France's chronic trade deficit, conceded that no specific plans to help French industry to export were now being contemplated.

"The plan is designed to dampen government and consumer spending, and we have deliberately avoided hitting employers with additional charges and costs," a Finance Ministry official said. "We hope that will encourage them to expand and operate more efficiently."

Few outside of the government, including former President Valéry

Giscard d'Estaing and senior officials of Patrouille, the national employers' association, agreed with that assessment, citing the absence of any measures aimed at boosting French industrial competitiveness internationally.

"For these measures to be efficient, the economy must be dynamic," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said. "We need to liberate productive forces."

"It is not enough to stop the increase of social charges; they need to be lightened," said Yvon Gattaz, head of the Patronat.

Raymond Barre, prime minister under Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, said that he considered it "grave" that the plan contained no incentives for French industry to develop production and exporting capacities. "I am not sure the government has chances of succeeding," Mr. Barre added, referring to the government's overall objectives.

A more sanguine view was expressed by some executives in nationalized companies and even by some senior diplomatic observers. "We are all groaning over the new taxes and travel limits, but the shock treatment is what we need," commented a senior executive of a leading state-owned industrial company. "We have about six months to succeed. If we don't, we risk becoming a case for the IMF, and I think the gamble is worth it."

Many French and foreign business executives and senior diplomats said they believed that the program had a better than 50-50 chance of succeeding, despite the lack of incentives. One senior Western diplomat who follows the French economy closely rated the

chances in favor of success at 70-30.

"For once, the measures adopted by the Socialists fit the goals and they have a good chance of succeeding, particularly in building their credibility in places like the United States," the diplomat said, emphasizing that "it does not look like another seek-the-rich effort."

While business leaders expressed concern over the lack of incentives for economic expansion, Communist and pro-government union officials said Monday that their reservations focused on jobs and fighting unemployment, reminding interviewers that this was a major goal of the Socialist Party.

"Employment, the essential objective, is sacrificed," said Edmond Maire, general secretary of the non-Communist French Democratic Confederation of Labor. He had stated somewhat bitterly during a radio interview Sunday that there had been no advance consultation on the measures with unions by the government.

A crucial question remained largely unanswered Monday: Would French trade unions openly challenge the government and possibly trigger protest strikes? The answer that emerged in talks with government and industry observers Monday was that, at least in the near future, unions would remain, as one source put it, "reasonable."

But he quickly added, summing up a view expressed by some: "In France, discontent can spread fast, and right now a lot of Frenchmen are very annoyed and worried about getting hurt where it matters — their pocketbooks."

Visit to an 'Anti-Sandinist Camp' Arms Labeled as Made in U.S. Fill Hut in Honduras

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MATASANO, Honduras — Nicaraguans described as insurgents fighting to overthrow the Sandinist government in Managua appear to be operating from a camp in the hills above this hamlet near the border.

The camp, to which a reporter was directed Saturday by local residents, is in El Paisano province, about a mile off a dirt road that runs from the border village of Cifuentes to the region's principal town, Danli. It is about 8 miles (13 kilometers) from the border with Nicaragua.

The encampment consisted of more than a dozen large tents near an earthen hut packed to the rafters with unopened crates labeled as U.S.-made armaments. According to English markings on the crates, their contents included fragmentation grenades and mortar shells.

The location of the camp is known to some Honduran soldiers in the area and appears to be operating with their acquiescence.

Honduras has repeatedly denied the existence of such camps. In a recent statement, the government said: "It is absolutely false that anti-Sandinist guerrillas have bases in Honduras or have used our territory to launch attacks against the regime of the neighboring country."

In the same statement, Honduras reiterated its offer to "submit to serious and fair international supervision to demonstrate that in its territory there are no armed bands or factions which are hostile to any country or government."

Two Honduran soldiers stationed near here, however, said they and their comrades felt "a sense of brotherhood" with the people in the camp, whom they described as anti-Sandinist insurgents, and were therefore helping them to obtain food and other necessities.

They said they did not know how long the camp had been in operation but said it existed when they were assigned to the area in December.

Asked last week about Nicaraguans' allegations that the United States was supporting insurgents fighting to undermine the Sandinist government, Ambassador John D. Negroponte replied, "I am not going to comment on stories there may have been with regard to allegations that we may have been involved in some way with the anti-Sandinists."

To reach the camp from the road, visitors open a wooden gate and drive through a pasture where cows are grazing. According to soldiers and townspeople, the land is owned by a Honduran dairy company.

As dusk fell Saturday night, an automobile made its way along the rough path and was stopped by a guard in fatigues who carried a Soviet-designed AK-47 rifle, a standard weapon, as are some U.S. weapons. After the guard was persuaded to let the car pass, it proceeded until reaching the camp.

About 15 men and a woman in fatigues, together with several men and women in civilian clothes, were loitering about the hut that serves as the camp's supply depot. They

carried a variety of automatic weapons. On the porch, a U.S.-made M-79 grenade launcher was propped against several unopened crates labeled in English as containing mortar shells.

The men were reluctant to answer questions, saying their commander was not in the camp. He would be gone for at least a week, they said.

Asked their nationality, one of the men replied, "We are all Nicaraguans."

They said they had not participated in the 1979 Sandinist revolution either on the side of the Sandinists or as members of the National Guard, which was commanded by President Anastasio Somoza, who was later killed in Panama.

Inside the hut, wooden crates were piled high. According to their labels, many of the boxes contained 30 fragmentation grenades each. Others were marked as containing shells for M-2 or M-19 mortars.

More than a dozen large tents were pitched nearby. Honduran soldiers familiar with the area said they had visited the base when more than 100 insurgents were encamped there.

The camp had a radio antenna and was equipped with an electricity generator. The men based there could not give their names or say where their equipment, weapons or ammunition had come from.

A reporter and a photographer tried Sunday morning to reach the camp again but were turned back by a hostile group of eight persons, three of them armed with automatic weapons.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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A Confused Legacy: The Many Faces of African Socialism

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service
NAIROBI — They are still searching for the "new man" of socialism in Mozambique, and seeking to rear him, too, on the beaches of the Seychelles. The worker-peasant alliance is still, in theory, a guiding force in Angola. And, in the northern Nigerian town of Zaria last week, the college students of one of Africa's most capitalist nations were bawling up on the

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class struggle at a seminar devoted to the man who started it all: Karl Marx.
Marx died 100 years ago this month and, across the world, the century has been the occasion for learned discussion among adherents and for low-key celebration.

In Africa the legacy is confused, providing slogans for some leaders and rationales of tyranny for others. African socialism is, if the jargon reflects a reality, widespread. But it is no monolithic institution, encompassing, as it does, credos that range from the "humanistic" to the dictatorial.

Socialism of one kind or another took root in Africa in tandem with decolonization, a reaction to what was perceived as the oppression of foreign capitalists who ruled and exploited from distant cities. It was a reflex that seemed to fit Marx's

division of the world into oppressors and oppressed.
But two decades or more after the first stirrings of independence, Marxism-Leninism as a creed is officially espoused in only seven or eight of Africa's 50 countries. It is reviled in others and, in many, such as Tanzania, there is a striving to create a specifically African kind of socialism — an urge that dates to the pan-Africanist ambitions of Kwame Nkrumah, the continent's first independent leader, in the Ghana of 1957.

The influence of communist thinking that grew from Marxist philosophy is nonetheless significant. It has in recent years provided the catalyst prompting U.S. interest in Africa on those occasions when, it seemed, the Soviet Union was about to make large gains.

In 1975 Angola's civil war elicited the interest of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and the Central Intelligence Agency, for a great slab of Africa was about to fall into the hands of the Cuban-supported Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

The focus of U.S. thinking on Africa now is again the Cubans, who stayed in Angola after the civil war to support the Marxist government that emerged victorious, against those who had lost in the first conflict in the cities and embarked on a second in the bush.

The prize this time is South-West Africa, or Namibia, where a Soviet-supported insurgent movement is

fighting South African dominance from bases in Angola and where, evidently, U.S. policy is aimed at thwarting a spread of Soviet and Cuban influence that would take it to the borders of South Africa itself.

Marxist influence is evident, too, in less obvious ways. The college students of Zaria, like many of their peers elsewhere in Africa, find Marxism worthy of study. For in a continent where independence has by and large created a postcolonial elite the distinction between oppressor and oppressed is as sharp as it was in 1848 when Marx composed the Communist Manifesto.

Ironically, the Soviet and Chinese interpretation of the role of the single political party in society has provided justification for some of Africa's least socialist countries to entrench governments that critics say are illegitimate.

Angola is wedded to Marxism as its official ideology, and so is a one-party state. Zaire is also a one-party state, headed by the autocratic President Mobutu Sese Seko. But if ideological lines can be discerned in the officially imposed but little articulated creed of "Mobutism," they are blurred in a Western nation devoted to the self-enrichment of the few at the expense of the many.

The theory of one-party statehood has also provided the ideological props by which some governments justify the desirability of a form of rule that is deemed to pro-

mote national unity in countries delineated arbitrarily by colonial frontiers and composed of hostile tribes. Thus, the thrust of postcolonial history has been the dismantling of many multiparty democracies bequeathed by colonial rulers and their replacement by single-party systems that create a semblance of absolute authority, if not its reality, and that fit a perceived African tradition of the supremacy of the tribal chief.

Simultaneously, there has been a shift within the African perspective of socialism. In the early days of independence the kind of philosophy that fueled Zambia's "humanism," or the Tanzanian "ujamaa" — familyhood — centered on a belief that individuals could not be forced but would be educated as socialists, thus transforming society. The vehicle for the transformation, scholars record, was the "mass party" that embraced all classes.

In recent years, however, the ideological lines have hardened, particularly in the former Portuguese colonies that won power after the revolution in Lisbon in 1974. In Angola or Mozambique the stress is on a coercive kind of socialism that brooks no opposition, insists on its own righteousness and, Western diplomats said, seeks to create institutions in the attempt to create "the new man" rather than coax the old one.

The vehicle is the small and tightly knit "vanguard party" of

loyalists devoted to eliminating class distinctions in the name of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" — a process whose history is littered with such jargon.

From the U.S. perspective, the nub of the issue is whether such strategically placed and avowedly Marxist nations as Angola, Mozambique or Ethiopia are mere pawns in a grand Soviet design — as current Washington thinking seems inclined to suggest — or whether there is a legitimacy and independence among the Marxist movements that sets them in a different category from Moscow's East European allies.

The issue of African Marxism is heavy with contradictions, as is the U.S. response to these emergent parties. Washington, for instance, refuses to open an embassy in Angola because of the Cuban presence, but maintains a mission in Ethiopia, where there is also a heavy contingent of Cubans and Soviet military advisers.

Some African diplomats say the Reagan administration's insistence on East-West rivalry in Africa ignores an innate nationalism of African leaders, such as caused Guinea's radical president, Ahmed Sékou Touré, to withdraw Soviet military staging rights in 1978.

The African perspective, too, is devoid of clear-cut lines. Mozambique calls the Soviet Union its "natural ally," yet seeks Western financial help in fighting economic

woes that are, in part at least, the result of imposing an ideology of the proletariat on a nation dominated by the peasantry. Angola stays aloof because of Cuban help in the military sphere, and, economically, because of oil produced by a subsidiary of Gulf Oil.

"Scientific socialism" is vaunted as a savior, yet its overt adherents rank among Africa's least stable and poorest nations. And there are other factors that have blunted Marxism's advance — religion, for instance. When radicals in Zambia sought to introduce scientific socialism as a subject for study in schools, the ecclesiastical outcry was such that the issue was shelved.

Moreover, there are some, such as analysts at the World Bank, who say there is an innate capitalism in the African character.

The Russians have also met with setbacks. Their choice for Zimbabwe, Joshua Nkomo, did not win, despite huge amounts of arms supplies that included tanks, armored cars, and other conventional weapons. In Zambia, four years ago, a shift to the East was discerned when President Kenneth D. Kaunda ordered \$200 million worth of fighter planes from Moscow. They were duly delivered, at least one of them has since crashed and a report circulating among Western diplomats in Lusaka these days is that Moscow, like Zambia's Western creditors, is going to have to wait to be paid.

Recovery Slow in India's Assam State

Refugees Crowd Relief Camps Near Gruesome Reminders of Riots

By Sanjoy Hazarika
New York Times Service
NELLIE, India — Skeletons are still scattered over the dry, flat rice field where more than 1,000 men, women and children were slaughtered last month by a mob of tribespeople who attacked them with guns, spears and bows and arrows.

Residents and local officials said many of the bodies of people killed near this predominantly Moslem town in Assam state had been dug from their shallow graves by

scavenging dogs, foxes and vultures. The drone of flies and the stench of rotting flesh fill the air. Hamlets are silent and deserted, the mud-and-straw huts destroyed by fire.

Five miles away, paramilitary troops are guarding hundreds of survivors of the massacre who have built sheds of straw and bamboo in crowded, muddy, unsanitary refugee camps.

The killings near Nellie, 50 miles (80 kilometers) northeast of Gauhati, the Assamese state capital, occurred during statewide riots

largely between the predominantly Hindu supporters of the Assamese movement that demands the deportation of hundreds of thousands of illegal immigrants, many of them Moslems, and the Bengali-speaking mixture of Moslem and Hindu settlers.

The student-led movement had tried to block or disrupt state elections that took place in Assam last month.

Officials have put the death toll at more than 3,000, and sporadic violence continues. The officials also said that about 280,000

Hindus, Moslems and tribespeople — mainly a mixture of Hindus, Christians and animists — fled the fighting and are in refugee camps like the one at Nellie.

As Assam slowly recovers from the rioting, there are conflicting reports on the efficiency of the rehabilitation and relief network.

Bengali-speaking Hindu refugees who have been housed in corrugated-iron shacks at Goheswar, 45 miles west of here, said last week that supplies of food and drinking water were irregular although the local administration had given each refugee the equivalent of \$60 in cash assistance soon after mobs burned their homes last month.

The refugees at Nellie, however, said they were receiving regular supplies of rice and lentils, the basic diet, and salt and cooking oil. They said that the Red Cross had distributed blankets among the 1,600 refugees and that doctors visited every day.

But they added they were being prevented by local people at the Nellie market from selling the vegetables they had saved from their farms.

"We cannot move anywhere freely anymore," said Umed Ali, 60, who said he lost eight relatives in the Feb. 18 massacre. He and other camp inmates still appeared deeply shaken by the slaughter. "At night, when it is dark, quiet and lonely, that is when we remember and miss those we lost," he said.

Assamese and Bengali refugees at several camps said they were still frightened to return permanently to their villages.

"How can anyone expect us to go back after what we have experienced if we are not given adequate police protection?" asked Rasul Amin, a young farmer who said his wife and two children were killed in the Nellie attack.

Mr. Amin and others said they would return only if permanent police posts were set up. They said they had not dared to work in the fields and had only recently recovered their cattle, which had grazed unattended for weeks.

In an interview at his heavily guarded residence in Gauhati, Heterwar Saikia, the new chief minister of the state, said he planned to set up 80 new police stations in the areas where riots occurred and to organize a recruitment drive to strengthen the local police, who have been accused of negligence and of taking sides in the conflicts.

He also said that local officials had been instructed to give each refugee a daily allowance of one rupee, or about 10 cents. Camp inmates said in interviews that they had not yet been given this money.

Unable to completely block the elections that brought Mr. Saikia, 45, a nominee of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, to power, student agitators have already organized two successful general strikes, paralyzing government operations and closing down markets, transportation and schools. Several bombings have been reported in the past few weeks.

■ **New Violence in Assam**
At least 12 persons were killed Monday in Assam as Assamese natives and Bengali-speaking immigrants battled with knives, staves and iron bars. The Associated Press reported from New Delhi.

At least three bombs exploded in the state. The residence of the tax commissioner in Gauhati was damaged in one explosion, the authorities said. No injuries were reported in any of the explosions.

The United News of India reported that native and immigrant groups fought in parts of Nowgong and Darrang districts despite army and police patrols.

A crowd raided a remote hamlet 370 miles northeast of Calcutta and killed 10 people with knives, the Indian news agency reported. At least 50 homes were burned, the news agency said.

Two men plowing a rice field were stabbed to death by another gang that attacked Nijiding village in Nowgong district, officials said.



In Mangaldai, an Assamese town where violence continues, a sign greets the Indian Army.

Asians Trickling Back to Uganda To Regain Confiscated Property

By Edward Kitaka
The Associated Press
KAMPALA, Uganda — More than a decade after Idi Amin expelled nearly all Asian businessmen, they are trickling back into Uganda to take advantage of a new law returning confiscated property.

A supermarket owner, one of about 200 Asians who weathered the turbulent years of the Amin dictatorship, said that about 2,000 have come to live here again and accept the government offer.

Others arrived, the storeowner said, but left soon after learning that only bona fide residents could get property back.

The Asians, the East African term for people whose ancestors

came from the Indian subcontinent, virtually monopolized mercantile trade for decades until the chaotic reign of Marshal Amin, who seized power from President Milton Obote in January 1971 and was himself deposed in April 1979.

In a bid to "Africanize" Uganda's economy, Marshal Amin expelled nearly all of the country's 45,000 Asians in 1972, seized about 3,500 businesses worth an estimated \$400 million and turned many of the businesses over to his cronies.

The departure of the Asians, combined with years of neglect and mismanagement under Marshal Amin, was threatening to destroy the economy when Mr. Obote returned to power in an election in December 1980.

The centerpiece of Mr. Obote's efforts to attract foreign investors is the "Expropriated Properties Act 1982," adopted by the Ugandan Parliament in September and approved by Mr. Obote on Jan. 31. The law gives Asians 90 days to apply for compensation or return of property.

The government announced Feb. 22 that it had opened offices in its diplomatic missions in London, Ottawa and New Delhi to handle claims. Many of the expelled Asians had settled in Britain, Canada and India.

In a random survey, Asian traders who have returned had mixed feelings about the decision.

"Don't be misled by prophets of doom," said Avind Patel, whose company, Shreeji International,

imports goods from Dubai, London and Bombay. "Prospects for business are good here and there is nothing to worry about."

Another trader, who asked not to be identified, complained that imports cost too much and that many customers could not afford goods.

Under the legislation, the government reserved the right to purchase an interest in the businesses given back, although there were uncertainties about cash compensation.

An authoritative source said 60 Asians got their property back even before the law took effect, by pulling strings in the bureaucracy. These applicants are not the small shopkeepers who once dominated retail trade but the owners of large estates and manufacturing firms.

Two big sugar companies, Madhuvani and Mehta, received their estates back in early 1980 from a government that existed here between Marshal Amin's departure and Mr. Obote's return. Both companies were considered crucial to Uganda's economy.

A joint management agreement giving the government 51-percent control of each venture was later endorsed by Mr. Obote's administration. Marshal Amin had nationalized the sugar industry, but the state corporations formed to run the estates were incompetent.

Returning Asians have found a worried middle class of black Ugandans who had taken their place as the nation's merchants and grocers. Most blacks fear they might lose what they built up over the years, Mr. Obote, trying to assuage fears, told the public the Asians would not flood the country.

Critics of Mr. Obote have said that he is repaying a political debt to wealthy Asians who contributed to his re-election campaign. He has named Ugandan Asians to high diplomatic posts in London and in New Delhi.

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OFFICIAL VISIT — The Spanish prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez, center, arrived in Morocco Monday for a two-day official visit, his first to that country. The Moroccan transport minister, Mansouri Ben Ali, accompanied him on a visit to the mosque in Rabat where former King Mohammed V is buried.

Arafat Changes Plans, Visits Iraq, Not Jordan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BAGHDAD — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, postponed for 48 hours a planned visit to Amman, Jordan, on Monday and went instead to Baghdad as the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, arrived unexpectedly in Jordan. It was Prince Saud's second visit to Amman in four days.

The official Iraqi news agency announced Mr. Arafat's visit but gave no hint of what he wanted to discuss with the Iraqis in what was clearly a hastily arranged visit. Mr. Arafat held talks over the weekend in Riyadh with Prince Saud and King Fahd.

King Fahd is the author of an Arab plan for Middle East peace that is based on Israel's withdrawal, from the West Bank and Gaza Strip and the recognition of the right of all states in the region to live in peace within secure borders — a clause considered to be an implicit recognition of the state of Israel.

Mr. Arafat said he delayed his visit to Jordan only because

Qaboos bin Said, sultan of Oman, was scheduled to pay a state visit to Jordan and would thereby preoccupy Hussein.

Western diplomats in Amman have said that the most to be expected from the flurry of Arab diplomacy was a cautious expression of willingness by Hussein to enter talks under certain conditions.

The Jordanian information minister, Adnan Abu Odeh, recently told The Associated Press that Hussein is seeking a demonstration of U.S. willingness to force Israel to withdraw from occupied territories. Hussein also wants the approval of the Palestinians prior to his joining peace negotiations, according to Mr. Abu Odeh.

Mr. Arafat's upcoming visit would determine whether the PLO is ready to give Hussein a mandate to join peace talks. Western diplomats in Amman have suggested that Jordan would face a destabilizing campaign from Arab hard-liners such as Syria if it tried to enter into negotiations without adequate PLO or moderate Arab support.

A Visit to Honduran Camp Of 'Anti-Sandinist' Group

(Continued from Page 1)
ic weapons and one wearing a cap that said "captain" above the visor.

Honduran soldiers in the region said they had heard of at least one camp other than the one visited Sunday but were uncertain of its precise location. Other camps that were once operating in the area, the soldiers said, have disappeared. They speculated that the men once based in those camps are now fighting inside Nicaragua.

Nicaraguan refugees who have fled fighting in Nicaragua and sought shelter in nearby towns said they had not seen any anti-Sandinist insurgents since they arrived in Honduras. They said they knew of no insurgent bases inside Honduras.

But the refugees, interviewed in camps in the towns of Danli and Jacalepa, spoke admiringly of the rebels fighting in Nicaragua.

The refugees said they had been mistreated by the Sandinistas, and one group said 30 families had been displaced from a village in

Nicaragua's Jalapa province after Sandinist troops bent on denying shelter to insurgents burned their houses.

■ **Border Incursion Alleged**
Honduran military officials say Sandinist border reinforcements crossed into Honduras on Sunday, opening fire on a Honduran patrol, kidnapping an elderly woman and stealing 10 cows. United Press International reported from Jacalepa, Honduras.

Officials from the border town of Guasacala, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) south of Tegucigalpa, said Sandinist soldiers opened fire with machine guns on a 10-man Honduran patrol. They said no one was hurt on the Honduran side.

Belgrade-Budapest Talks

BELGRADE — President Petar Stambolic of Yugoslavia will pay a two-day visit to Hungary starting Tuesday. He is to discuss the international situation and bilateral relations with Hungarian leaders.

WORLD BRIEFS

UN Inequities on Rights Are Seen

BRUSSELS (UPI) — Jaime J. Kirkpatrick, head of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, charged Monday that UN bodies concerned with human rights violations tended to single out small, non-Communist developing countries.

"They usually don't belong to any bloc and were or have recently been the targets of national liberation movements strongly linked to the Soviet bloc," Mrs. Kirkpatrick said in a front-page article published by the French-language daily, Le Soir. She said countries trying to protect themselves against guerrilla violence with government violence were also singled out.

"Most human rights violations brought to the attention of the United Nations are of Latin American origin — and it is certainly not because the worst human rights violations of the century happened there," she said.

Israelis Unable to Explain Illness

TEL AVIV (Combined Dispatches) — Israeli officials said Monday that they have found nothing to explain the apparent poisoning of hundreds of Palestinian schoolgirls.

Four medical and police teams investigating the illness conferred Monday and said there was no proof of poisoning and that further laboratory tests were needed. Since Friday, more than 300 teen-age students from six girls' schools have been taken to the hospital with headaches, dizziness and nausea. Temporary blindness was reported in a few cases.

The illnesses set off fresh Arab unrest in the West Bank. In Nablus, stone-throwing crowds took to the streets and Israeli security authorities imposed a curfew at the market. There also were violent demonstrations in Jenin, the small town where many of the sick students live.

Britons Planning Peace Protests

LONDON (AP) — Anti-nuclear demonstrators plan to blockade a U.S. Air Force base and a British nuclear warhead factory during two days of Easter protests, including a 14-mile (22.5-kilometer) "human chain" on Good Friday, organizers said Monday. Easter is a traditional demonstration time for peace campaigners in Britain.

"We will show that ordinary people can stop the work at these bases because of its criminal nature," said Joan Ruddock, head of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, Britain's main peace movement. An expected 40,000 demonstrators will link hands from Greenham Common air base, 50 miles west of London, where U.S. cruise nuclear missiles are due to be deployed, to the Burghfield ordnance factory, production center for nuclear warheads.

Cheysson Has Talks in Vietnam

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson arrived here Monday after talks in Hanoi with Prime Minister Phan Van Dong. He said the talks had concentrated on bilateral issues and progress toward a Cambodian settlement.

In New Delhi, Mr. Cheysson will meet Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao to discuss the recent nonaligned summit and last week's conference between European Community ministers and those from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Indian officials said.

The Vietnamese news agency reported that Mr. Cheysson had accepted with qualifications Hanoi's continued military occupation of Cambodia. The agency quoted him as saying, "We do not wish the departure of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia so that the horrors of the Pol Pot time could be repeated." The reference was to the ousted Khmer Rouge leader.

Pakistan Ends Formal Censorship

KARACHI, Pakistan (Reuters) — The military ruler of Pakistan, General Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, has announced the end of press censorship, but he warned that newspapers should exercise self-restraint and continue to observe self-censorship.

General Zia was speaking here Sunday night at a dinner given by newspaper owners. He lifted the last formal censorship restrictions that he placed on newspapers and magazines in October 1979. At that time he also banned political parties and closed several newspapers.

In January 1982, General Zia exempted daily newspapers from submitting stories for censorship but asked editors to exercise what he called self-censorship. On Sunday he extended the relaxation to weekly publications and other periodicals.

BBC Reporter to Return to Poland

LONDON (Reuters) — The British Broadcasting Corporation said Monday night that Poland had agreed to allow the return of a BBC correspondent who had been barred from working there.

A spokesman said: "We're obviously delighted that this has happened, that Kevin Ruane is able to go back." The spokesman added that Mr. Ruane, who had been barred by Warsaw in January after his accreditation was withdrawn, would return to Poland as soon as possible. His accreditation was withdrawn after the BBC showed a program on the events leading up to martial law in Poland.

Official sources in Warsaw said that the United Press International was expected to be allowed to reopen its office there in the next few weeks. The office was closed Feb. 3 after the expulsion of the UPI correspondent who was accused of spying.

W. German Charged With Spying

KARLSRUHE, West Germany (Reuters) — A man suspected of spying who fled to East Germany but returned and surrendered has been charged with nuclear espionage, the federal prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe said Monday.

Reiner Fuele, 44, was charged with having supplied the East German with information about West Germany's nuclear energy research program for almost 15 years until his arrest in June 1979. Mr. Fuele, born in what is now East Germany, was a statistician and bookkeeper in the nuclear research center and the nuclear fuel reprocessing plant in Karlsruhe.

The prosecutor's office said he had escaped while being taken to prison on Jan. 20, 1979, after having been interrogated by an examining magistrate and fled to East Germany. But he returned to West Germany in September 1981 and surrendered to the authorities.



UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar met representatives of the UN Association in Moscow on Monday.

UN Chief Seeks Nuclear Summit

MOSCOW (AP) — The United Nations secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, urged President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, on Monday to start disarmament talks to find a "real solution" to the threat of nuclear war, Tass reported.

The official news agency quoted Mr. Perez de Cuellar, who is on a three-day visit to the Soviet Union, as calling for talks between the superpowers "which will make it possible to launch a worldwide campaign for complete disarmament." Tass said the remarks were made at a meeting with Soviet officials.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar said Sunday he planned talks with Mr. Andropov and the foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko. Western analysts have speculated that the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan would be on the agenda for the talks. Before becoming secretary-general, Mr. Perez de Cuellar led UN efforts to mediate the Afghan crisis.

For the Record

MALMO, Sweden (AP) — An Estonian ballet dancer on tour in Sweden has left his troupe and requested political asylum, the police said. The dancer's name was not released.

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact will meet in Prague during the first half of April, Tass said Monday. It will be their first meeting since Leonid I. Brezhnev died in November, although a meeting of Communist Party leaders was held in January.

LONDON (Reuters) — A pay strike brought the port of London to a standstill Monday after a dispute involving dockers in the publicly owned sector spread to private wharves, a port spokesman said.

PARIS (AP) — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia met with President Francois Mitterrand of France on Monday to discuss tensions in southern Africa.

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U.S. Testing of Missiles in Canada Stirs Debate on Reagan's Policy

By Kevin Klose
Washington Post Service

OTTAWA — In about eight months, according to Pentagon plans, a B-52 bomber flying over the Beaufort Sea along Canada's Arctic Coast will launch a cruise missile southward into the frigid air.

If all goes according to plan, the unarmed flying bomb will drop low, navigate over snow-covered conifer forests, muskegs and isolated Indian settlements east of the Mackenzie River in Canada's Northwest Territories.

Reaching the Primrose military test range straddling Alberta and Saskatchewan provinces at Cold Lake, after a 1,370-mile (2,200-kilometer) flight, the 20-foot-long (six-meter-long) Boeing missile will pop a parachute and come to rest in front of waiting technicians.

The United States wants to conduct about a dozen such tests. They are considered crucial to testing the missile's ability to carry nuclear warheads across similar terrain of the northern Russian plain to Moscow and other Soviet targets.

Outside the Soviet Union itself, only the Mackenzie lowland has enough featureless terrain to adequately challenge the cruise navigation system, which steers by using onboard radar and altimeters to compare ground contours with electronic maps stored aboard.

The United States has not yet asked for permission to stage the tests, which it would like to conduct next winter, but the prospect of the flights has stirred Canadians as few other arms issues in recent years.

The controversy has put unexpected pressure on the Liberal government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, further ruffled cross-border relations and helped provoke a debate in Canada about the Reagan administration's military policies, the value of the NATO alliance and the global disarmament movement.

The issue resembles the European controversy over the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's 1979 decision to begin placing 572 new Pershing-2 and cruise missiles on the continent this year to answer a Soviet buildup of SS-20 missiles targeted on Western Europe.

Like citizens of nonnuclear West European powers, Canadians across the political spectrum are becoming concerned over the lack of progress in U.S.-Soviet negotiations on the Euromissile question.

Vice President George Bush led a U.S. delegation to Ottawa last week in an effort to assure the NATO partners that President Ronald Reagan sincerely wants mutual arms reductions.

At a dinner completing the visit, Mr. Trudeau said, as he has before: "Our people want more evidence of flexibility" from Washington and Moscow on the talks. At the same time, he said, "we'd be pretty poor alliance partners if we said no" to a U.S. request to use Canadian air space for the tests.

But the anti-cruise movement is undeterred.

"My personal hope is that we use this as a symbolic issue to wind down the arms race," said Dr. Pauline Jewett, a New Democratic Party member of Parliament from British Columbia. She is the representative on the cruise issue for the 32 New Democratic Party members in the House of Commons.

The socialist New Democrats are unanimously opposed to the tests under any circumstances.

Sentiment for a nuclear weapons freeze has risen markedly since mid-1981, Canadians say. The press has given detailed coverage of the arms reduction talks in Europe and closely followed the Reagan administration's anti-Soviet declarations.

Influential columnists, scientists and former government officials are sympathetic to calling for greater U.S. efforts at the conference table.

These calls are frequently tied to comments on the cruise missile tests.

Last month, for example, George Ignatieff, a former United Nations ambassador and NATO representative, told a Toronto peace gathering that "helping in the development of technology won't make us more secure. It will make us more susceptible to an attack from the Soviets."

An organization called Operation Dismantle last year spearheaded a drive to get a general disarmament referendum on municipal election ballots in November. A question calling for general disarmament was included on ballots in 123 towns and cities. Almost a million Canadians voted, and 76.5 percent voted in favor of the proposal.

Gallup Polls in the past five years indicate that Canadians support the idea of a UN disarmament referendum by about 3-to-1.

T. James Stark, who founded Operation Dismantle, says Mr. Reagan is the reason for Canadian concern.

"In a way, he is the godfather of the movement," he said. "His talk of limited nuclear war has propelled this forward."

■ **Belgian Site Announced**

The Belgian government has provisionally selected an air base at Florennes, 40 miles (65 kilometers) south of Brussels, as the deployment site for U.S. cruise missiles, a Defense Ministry spokesman said Monday.

Colonel Willy de Meuleneere said the base was recommended in a recently completed site-selection study. The Associated Press reported from Brussels. Additional studies and preparation for the 48 missiles could take up to 18 months, he added.

Other participants included Helmut Schmidt, former chancellor of West Germany; Raymond Barre, former prime minister of France; Lord Carrington, former British foreign minister; Ernesto Fernandez-Hurtado, former president of the Central Bank of Mexico; Philip M. Hawley, president of Carter Hawley Hale Stores; Joseph

Several Social Democrats who participated in the German-American meetings forecast that the party will take a position disapproving of the deployment in the absence of at least an interim U.S.-Soviet agreement. According to these sources, the Social Democratic position is likely to be an appeal to the nuclear superpowers to continue negotiating without new deployments.

However, concern has been expressed within the party that the United States might deploy its missiles earlier than expected, in order to pre-empt political opposition within West Germany, including that of the Social Democrats.

Christian Democrats as well as Social Democrats who attended the conference here expressed the view that a demonstration of U.S. flexibility in the Geneva negotiations would be an important political fact in the continuing debate.

However, talks with parliamentarians in both parties suggest that a new stand by Mr. Reagan would be likely to have only a temporary effect. This is because of the deep-seated opposition to emplacement of the missiles among some segments of West German public opinion and because of doubts that the negotiations will be successful, even after a new U.S. initiative.

Mr. Schmidt's party was battered by losses in the March 6 elections, which were won handily by the Christian Democrats. Since going into an opposition role, the Social Democrats are believed to have been moving steadily away from their earlier support for the deployment of the U.S. missiles.

A new formal position by the Social Democratic Party is not likely to be taken until the party convention at the end of October or early November, just a few weeks before the scheduled deployment of the U.S. Pershing-2 missiles.

German participants said they were not told what President Ronald Reagan will say about the issue during a speech on the topic this week. But the American officials did nothing to discourage the

idea that he will respond positively to pleas for new signs of U.S. flexibility and determination in the Geneva negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The position of the Social Democrats is important because the U.S. missile deployment was generated initially by an expression of concern in 1977 about Soviet medium-range missiles by the chancellor at that time, Helmut Schmidt, a Social Democrat. A 1979 NATO decision, backed by Mr. Schmidt and his party, authorized a two-track U.S. effort: seeking a negotiated arrangement with the Russians to eliminate the threat and proceeding with counterdeployment of U.S. missiles if negotiations were unsuccessful.

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Helmut Schmidt and Lord Carrington conferred Monday before the opening of the 5th annual Tokyo Roundtable.

Roundtable in Tokyo Meeting for 5th Year

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Leading political and business figures from Europe, Japan, Singapore, the United States and Mexico began two days of talks on world economic problems and foreign policy issues here Monday.

The two-day meeting of the 10 political and business leaders is the fifth in the Tokyo Roundtable talks begun in 1978 by Henry A. Kissinger, then U.S. secretary of state. He is now a private consultant.

Mr. Kissinger and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore have attended all of the conferences held since then.

Other participants included Helmut Schmidt, former chancellor of West Germany; Raymond Barre, former prime minister of France; Lord Carrington, former British foreign minister; Ernesto Fernandez-Hurtado, former president of the Central Bank of Mexico; Philip M. Hawley, president of Carter Hawley Hale Stores; Joseph

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Committee Urges U.S. to Ensure Equitable Access to Health Care

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A presidential commission has concluded that society has an "ethical obligation" to ensure equitable access to health care for all Americans, even at a time of budget reductions and fiscal austerity.

The 11-member commission, headed by Morris B. Abram, former president of Brandeis University and now a New York lawyer, released the report Sunday.

The commission said the federal government had the "ultimate responsibility" for seeing that this obligation was met, although the government did not have to be involved in the health care of all Americans.

The panel, the President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research, said measures to control medical costs were unacceptable if they widened existing inequities in the health care system.

Eight of the commission members were appointed by President Ronald Reagan. Mr. Abram and two other members were appointed by President Jimmy Carter. The report did not explicitly criticize Mr. Reagan but there was some implied criticism of his policies.

Cuts in Medicaid, including the imposition of new limits on eligibility, have reduced access to health care for many poor people, it said. Proposals to charge Medicaid recipients a nominal fee for medical help "appear undesirable from an ethical standpoint," the commission said.

The commission also suggested that the government was not meeting its "ethical obligation" to families removed from the rolls of the Social Security disability program.

"The process of 'weeding out' ineligible enrollees appears to have become one of terminating a substantial number of beneficiaries for the purpose of budgetary savings," it said.

But the panel said tax subsidies for health insurance could be reduced, as Mr. Reagan has proposed, without any violation of ethical principles.

It spoke of "ethical obligations" rather than rights and observed that "neither the Supreme Court nor any appellate court has found a constitutional right to health or to health care."

"The commission concludes that society has an ethical obligation to ensure equitable access to health care for all," it said. "Equitable access to health care requires that all citizens be able to secure an adequate level of care without excessive burdens. The cost of achieving equitable access to health care ought to be shared fairly."

However, the commission said, "equity does not require equal access, and added: 'Equal health status is not a feasible goal since levels of health will vary among individuals, even if all receive adequate care.'"

Hecklers in Chicago Disrupt Mondale Visit

By Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — Hostile white demonstrators have forced Walter F. Mondale and Representative Harold Washington, the Democratic candidate for mayor of Chicago, to cut short a visit to a church here.

The crowd of more than 150 persons shouted epithets at the former vice president and at Mr. Washington, the first black to win a mayoral nomination in Chicago, as they entered St. Pascal Catholic Church for a Palm Sunday service.

The demonstrators swarmed onto the church steps, booing loudly and chanting "Egyp, Eyp, Eyp," a reference to Mr. Washington's Republican opponent, Bernard E. Epton. They also shouted "carpetbagger Mondale."

After a few moments inside the church, which is on the city's northwest side, the two men decided to leave rather than allow further disruption of the service.

Police cleared a path down the church steps and the two men calmly left in a motorcade as demonstrators shouted: "No more politics in the church." It also called "Washington, you're a tax evader," an apparent reference to Mr. Washington's 1972 conviction for failing to file income tax returns for four years.

Aides of Mr. Washington later said it was the ugliest incident that the two-term congressman has encountered since he won a surprise victory over Mayor Jane Byrne and Richard M. Daley, the Cook County state's attorney, in the Feb. 22 Democratic primary.

The incident marred an otherwise successful peace mission here for Mr. Mondale.

U.S. Assures Opposition in Bonn

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam has told Social Democratic Party leaders here that the United States has no intention of undertaking a "pre-emptive deployment" of medium-range nuclear missiles late this year before the party can work out a new position on the question.

Mr. Dam said he had provided the assurances at the request of the Social Democrats during a conversation here Friday in connection with a biennial meeting of German and American governmental and private leaders. This year's meeting, involving 50 persons on each side, was dominated by discussion of the missiles issue, which is considered a crucial test for German-U.S. relations and the North Atlantic alliance.

Mr. Dam, Paul N. Nitze, the U.S. arms negotiator, and Assistant Secretary of State Richard Perle were among the American participants in the meeting, which ended Saturday.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Poland's Unquiet Grave

Ignore the calendar; it is still winter in Poland. The three months since General Wojciech Jaruzelski partly lifted martial law have confirmed the cynicism of his maneuver. Jail conditions are harsher, new laws justify forced labor, and the universities have been purged with a crude "ideological verification" drive. To call this normality is a joke in the worst taste.

These are not only the reports of correspondents on the scene. They are the considered findings of the Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights. Their study asserts that Poland not only violated treaty covenants by imposing martial law in December 1981, but also entrenched its worst features a year later.

"At the same time that the military regime publicly announced that the general duty to work had been 'suspended,' it implemented measures that institutionalized forced labor as a permanent part of the Polish economy. The regime's 'Anti-Parasite Law,' which went into effect Jan. 1 ... enables authorities to order all able-bodied citizens between 18 and 45 who are not employed or enrolled in school to state-selected jobs or to perform 60 days of compulsory work a year, on pain of fine or imprisonment."

Remember that 13 million Poles belonged to the now outlawed Solidarity union and that Poland's martial rulers promised to restore

free unionism. But recall this in Poland and you commit a criminal offense. Foreign correspondents risk expulsion if they talk to Poles about discredited promises. The ominous harassment of Lech Walesa points to still worse times ahead.

This is not just an internal matter. The International Labor Organization has properly protested Poland's violations of its covenants. They ought to be the focus of a United Nations human rights inquiry, which, predictably, the Warsaw regime has dismissed as "unlawful, null and void, politically harmful and morally two-faced."

Let the United Nations take note of other voices, like that of Marek Edelman, a surviving leader of the Warsaw ghetto uprising in 1943 and a delegate to Solidarity's first national congress. Asked to take part in an official commemoration of the revolt, Mr. Edelman spoke for Poles of every faith in words that shame their rulers:

"To celebrate our anniversary here, where enslavement and humiliation is now the lot of a whole society, where words and gestures have become nothing but lies, would betray the spirit of our struggle. ... The true memory of the victims and heroes, of the eternal human striving for truth and freedom, will be preserved in the silence of graves and of hearts."

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Tennis and Politics

In a simpler world, Hu Na, the 19-year-old Chinese tennis star now seeking political asylum in the United States, would have come over to play tennis for a few years or to visit with cousins or friends, and then gone home. But nothing is simple when people move between a totalitarian country and a democratic one, even when the totalitarian country in question is the People's Republic of China, with which the United States has not the slightest good reason for a tussle over the alliance and residence of one of its citizens.

It seems, according to Miss Hu, that she was pressed to join the Communist Party but did not care to and, fearing retribution, took the occasion of a California tennis tournament last July to defect. Chinese authorities deny both the fact of pressure and the threat of retribution. One can assume that their pride is stung by her act, which is not, moreover, isolated: fully a tenth of the 10,000 students and others that a newly outward-looking Beijing has sent to the United States to soak up American technology have also applied for asylum. To retrieve Hu Na, the Chinese government has organized a campaign of emotional pressure on her, through the release of heartbreaking appeals from members of her family, and

political pressure on the U.S. government. Characteristically, those American officials whose province is the improvement of relations with China have reportedly opposed granting asylum to Miss Hu and those whose responsibility is the advancement of human rights have favored it. The latter viewpoint appears to dominate in the State Department, but the immigration service, which has the formal authority, is keeping its own counsel. Anxious American friends of Miss Hu have recently thought to apply some public pressure by taking her before reporters to tell her unhappy tale.

It is painful to contemplate a situation in which a 19-year-old must make such a stark and perhaps irreversible choice. If she has asked for asylum, however, she must get it. The Chinese do not hesitate to enforce their standards on Americans visiting or living in their country. They must be asked, quietly, to understand that the values of American society simply prohibit the American government from being forced into a role as enforcer of their domestic discipline. They must crank this fact of American life into the way they manage their relations with the United States.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The Bulgarian Thread

Antonyov, the Bulgarian who is being questioned in Italy about the possibility that he helped prepare the attack by the Turk Mohammed Ali Agca on Pope John Paul II, remains in Rome in preventive detention. An Italian court twice has rejected his requests to be freed, ruling that there was ground to continue holding him. Now, a Bulgarian diplomat who defected to the West is said to have charged that the Bulgarian and Soviet secret services were planning the attack on the pope as early as 1979. These assertions could be false — they could be, but they may very well not be.

—Frankfurter Allgemeine (Frankfurt).

France's Woes

François Mitterrand, constructing a government of the left from many fissionous ideological groups, after decades in the political wilderness, was bound to make mistakes. They came plentifully during his first year, vainly seeking the dynamics of growth in an international economic climate where little that was good or original could flourish. But President Mitterrand is not by any means defeated yet. The last couple of weeks have seen him move skillfully to reassert authority. The feared local election rebuff became merely a tactical warning in the second round. The realignment of the European Monetary System, no matter how bloodcurdling the bargaining surrounding it, essentially produced yet more evidence that the system is tough enough to withstand the most desperate strains.

Mr. Mitterrand, over the past few days, might have been driven back into the mythical ramparts of Fortified France, to cheer from his extreme left and right. But he has rigorously eschewed the worst, the most wrecking protectionist options. He has reconstructed a cab-

inet pared down for action, without wavering too openly in his faith in the most senior ministers. He has grimly prepared France for a period of economic pain.

—The Guardian (London).

What President Mitterrand has really accepted is reality — that a medium-sized country like France, heavily involved with its near and distant neighbors, cannot for long adopt go-it-alone economic policies which comprehensively buck the general trend.

—The Sunday Times (London).

Acid-Rain Fallout

For the past 45 years we have had a law on our books titled the "Foreign Agents Registration Act." Its requirements are clear and, it would seem, reasonable. It requires that agencies of other governments who distribute films or literature in this country aimed at exerting direct or indirect influence on the policies of our government label that material — so that all might know where it originates.

The National Film Board of Canada is just such an agency. It is distributing three films here; two deal with acid rain and the third is critical of the nuclear arms race. However one feels about those issues, the cries of outrage that resulted when the Justice Department ordered the Film Board to label the movies seems thoroughly unwarranted — and even contradictory.

The tag, after all, did not prevent those movies from being shown; it only required that they be labeled in accordance with the law. But the protests against this "censorship" bloomed like a mushroom cloud. If the law is bad — and that's a premise open to argument — the solution is not to rail at the Justice Department for enforcing it. The answer is, rather, to change it.

—The Boston Herald.

FROM OUR MARCH 29 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Puccini and the Butterfly

ROME — There was a full house at the Costanzi last night for the first performance of "Madama Butterfly." At the end of each act Signor Puccini received a rousing ovation. The performance was excellent. Signora Maria Farneti being delightful as Madama Butterfly, while Signor Italo Cristallo sang well and made a good-looking Pinkerton. During the entr'acte Signor Puccini was summoned to the royal box to receive the congratulations of the queen. The queen also had brought to her the three-year-old who plays such a prominent part in the last two acts. The child enjoyed quite a little success of its own when it toddled on and bowed to the public.

1933: Battle Over Brew in N.Y.

NEW YORK — Wrangling over the political spoils of the regulation of the sale of beer in New York state made it certain that legal distribution of the beverage will be delayed from April 7 until early in May, as the deadlock in the state legislature over Gov. Lehman's bill continued to tighten. The governor, recognizing the importance of speed, notified the assembly and the senate that if they could pass a bill and submit it to him for signature instead of depriving the state of thousands of dollars in revenue for each day beyond April 7 that sale is held up, Maine, long one of the driest states in the union, has sanctioned beer sales.

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Winds of Change In Saudi Arabia

By Joseph Kraft

RIYADH — "Q: Your Highness, what is happening in the Arab world? A: I have been asking myself the same question."

That exchange, the opening of an interview with Crown Prince Abdullah, expresses a basic fact of international politics. For many reasons, including dissension in the royal family, Saudi Arabia is backing away from diplomatic action. So there is that much less push behind the American effort to bring peace to the Middle East.

The crown prince gave the interview to a Kuwaiti newspaper last week. It was broadcast on radio and television here, and reprinted in the newspapers with the kind of fanfare that marks a big event. The information minister, Mohammad Abdullah Yamani, acknowledged that behind all the attention was an effort to "kill rumors" of a coup directed against the monarch, King Fahd, by the armed forces with support from Prince Abdullah.

Abdullah denied the rumors, and he imparted weight to the denial by acknowledging troubles of a minor kind among the royalty. Thus he indicated King Fahd had been indecisive in first agreeing to attend, and then at the last moment withdrawing from the nonaligned meeting in New Delhi. He also admitted disagreement between himself and the minister of interior, Prince Nayif, on relations with Kuwait.

Given the usual Saudi reticence about the royals, however, the acknowledgment of those troubles practically proves they are trivial. The more so as a multitude of larger reasons for Saudi hesitation and uncertainty assert themselves here.

A big drop in prospective oil revenues is the most obvious. The Saudis stand to suffer a 40-percent reduction in revenues this year. This can be cushioned by drawing down reserves, cutting foreign aid and stretching out internal spending. But all these involve complex trade-offs.

Meanwhile, Iran presents the Saudis with an unfamiliar challenge — a challenge from the religious right as distinct from the secular left. The crown prince, in the interview, acknowledged that internal dissension came mainly from "those few who are carried away by their strong faith." All he could recommend as a barrier against the challenge from Iran was "our faith, which is responsible for the protection of our Saudi homeland and people."

The Iran-Iraq war, in those conditions, becomes a major cause for Saudi concern. But apart from supporting the Iraqis and building resistance to Iran in Kuwait and other Gulf countries, there is little the Saudis can do. So they tend to lay the blame on the Great Powers. The foreign minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, told me in a chat that the war was fueled by arms shipments from the Soviet Union and the United States.

Also troublesome for the Saudis is the role of Syria, a state subsidized by this kingdom, which has supported Iran and also done business with another foe of the kingdom, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi of Libya. The crown prince, who has

made recent visits to Damascus and Baghdad, voiced open bewilderment in the interview.

"We sit with those in authority," he said, "and find everything is all right. We ask them ... to practice what is logical. Then we find what is right is not being openly practiced."

On top of all that frustration comes the problem of advancing the Arab cause against Israel's assertive moves in Lebanon and on the West Bank of the Jordan. King Fahd has put forward a plan for a settlement through negotiation with the Israelis. To that end they would like a united Arab, with Egypt back in the ranks and Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization pulling together. But the PLO balks, and the Syrians keep their distance from the Egyptians.

The Saudi reaction is resignation. As the crown prince put it: "Regarding the Palestine brothers, we do not interfere."

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.



King Fahd

Change: The West Bank and Gaza

By Itamar Rabinovich

TEL AVIV — Like the larger Arab-Israeli conflict, the struggle for the future of the Israeli-held West Bank and Gaza Strip is undergoing subtle but significant changes.

These changes have been slow in coming. The three dramatic events of last year that were intended to achieve a breakthrough failed to do so. The war in Lebanon weakened the Palestine Liberation Organization but not the Arabs' insistence that the Palestinian issue be addressed or the White House's determination that the impasse on the West Bank be resolved.

The Reagan initiative of Sept. 1 did not bring about negotiations between Israel and Jordan. The peace plan of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia — rejected by the Arab states in November 1981 — finally won acceptance after the Lebanon war, but, given the decline of the PLO, this made little difference.

With less fanfare, however, Jordan's standing in the West Bank and its claim to the occupied territories have been enhanced. These developments began before the war in Lebanon, in part because Iraq lifted its opposition to Jordanian participation in the settlement process. Another reason is that relations between Jordan and Egypt improved once Hosni Mubarak succeeded Anwar Sadat, who had harbored a particular disdain for King Hussein, and once Israel had completed its Sinai withdrawal (Egypt had worried that dealing with the West Bank could obstruct the withdrawal process). The destruction of the PLO's territorial base in Lebanon and the explicit American support for Jordan's claim to status as a negotiator on the West Bank reinforced the same trends.

At the same time, Jordan has become more willing to enter negotiations with Israel. After the signing of the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, Jordan's attitude was negative. In going to "make the world safe for democracy," and Franklin D. Roosevelt hoped to encourage "self-determination" of peoples everywhere.

The idea of Americanizing the world sometimes went to ludicrous extremes, as exemplified by Senator Kenneth Wherry of Nebraska, who promised in a speech in 1940 that "with God's help, we will lift Shanghai up and up, ever up, until it is just like Kansas City."

The theme of America's global duty threaded through the statements of presidents after World War II. In his inaugural address, for instance, John F. Kennedy pledged that the United States would "pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, to assure the survival and the success of liberty."

Promises of that kind drew the United States into Vietnam — a war that 72 percent of Americans today consider to have been a mistake, according to the Chicago survey. All this suggests that President Ronald Reagan's ideological fervor is out of tune with the sentiments of Americans, most of whom want arms control and international cooperation.

Woodrow Wilson wanted to "make the world safe for democracy."

not the confrontations of the Cold War. Their opinions are mirrored in, among other things, the popularity of the nuclear freeze.

What Americans appear to be looking for in their leadership, therefore, is sophistication to deal with the complexities of the world. That ingredient is conspicuously absent in the present White House.

Tribune and Register Syndicate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Changing the World

Regarding "Has Socialism Left a Mark on French Culture?" by John Vinocur (HT, Jan. 14):

This article misquotes me to the point of having me say just about the opposite of what I did say, rightly routing the ire of at least one reader. What I wrote in Paris's Le Monde on Nov. 18 was that a French author can't turn out books in a hurry — I used the expression *entre deux portes*, which you might translate as "between trains" — and expect to change the world. I definitely did not write, "You can't lock yourself up in a room, write a book and expect it will change the world," for I do believe that you can.

HERBERT LOTTMAN, Paris.

Where Indians Remain

Regarding "Guatemala Confessions" (HT, March 23):

We Spaniards are becoming rather

amused at the repeated references to the bloody Conquest of America.

It may have been so — but Anglophone readers also should be aware that only in territories conquered and colonized by Spain do Indian-origin peoples remain in the majority.

N. GARCIA, Lisbon.

The U.S. and Israel

Regarding "Arenas Warns of Possible Strike on Syria to Counter Soviet Missiles" (HT, Feb. 24):

On Feb. 22 the new Israeli defense minister, Moshe Arens, apparently made some remarkable statements to an interviewer in Washington. He claimed that the United States was perhaps the major beneficiary of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, on the ground that "the Russians have been practically wiped off the Middle East chessboard" — and all the Arabs are running to Washington.

This is true enough. But Mr. Arens neglected to mention that Arab states

Germany's Bitter Split On Missiles

By Flora Lewis

BERLIN — The era of bipartisanship on the missile issue in West Germany has been pronounced dead. That means an increasingly bitter debate for the rest of the year, despite Chancellor Helmut Kohl's firm election victory and President Ronald Reagan's imminent new proposal on missile deployment.

Senior members of the government parties and the opposition Social Democrats made clear at a German-American conference here that there is now going to be an open political fight on the crucial defense question. The arguments are already taking on an edge that has scarcely been heard since the great debates on German rearmament.

Although the Social Democrats' Helmut Schmidt supported the plan to place Pershing missiles in Germany while he was chancellor, his party is regrouping now against the scheme.

Christian Democrats, attack the Social Democratic Party for having been half-hearted about it all along, secretly expecting that the pledge to negotiate with the Russians would provide an escape. Socialists attack government supporters with having backed negotiations only in the "secret expectations they would fail."

The point is not whether either side is right or wrong but that the tone is so harsh. The exchange of charges sounded as though electioneering were reaching a climax, not recently concluded. The missiles have become much more than a technical or partisan issue. Strong emotions and fears are involved that could leave lasting scars on West German society.

So it does not seem wise for Washington to have refused to budge in the Geneva missile talks until after the German elections. Anyway, informed experts say signals from Moscow show the Russians are preparing to reject the new U.S. offer out of hand, with a full propaganda accompaniment. The proposal may be coming too late to win the calculated benefits in German opinion.

It is true that only a small, well-organized minority plans violent demonstrations to prevent the first Pershing-2s from being installed at the end of this year. But even that prospect has opened some painful questions about the basics of German democracy.

Right-wingers from both the Bavarian Christian Social Union and the Christian Democrats tried to include a commitment to an anti-demonstration law in the new coalition government's program.

Such a law would have made it a crime to take part in a demonstration that turned violent. To make enforcement easier, it would have made it a crime to wear a mask or disguise at a demonstration.

Solid, deeply liberal-minded citizens are uneasy about it. They ask why, in a state of laws and rights, anyone should hide his face to demonstrate his opinion.

The issue of public order and police surveillance is particularly touchy in Germany. Hitler died only 38 years ago. People remember that he came to power after the weak Weimar Republic failed to prevent eruptions of bloody street fighting between the right and left.

And sensitivity to government's Big Brother eye is so intense that the plan to conduct a census this year is highly controversial. Officials anticipate such widespread, though passive, resistance that the results may not be reliable.

The Free Democratic leader, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is foreign minister, succeeded in blocking the anti-demonstration plank in the coalition agreement. Otherwise, politicians said, Mr. Kohl would have had to go along because of pressure from his right.

It remains to be seen how this tension between the Germans' deep craving for order and attachment to civil rights will be resolved. Visibly, it is a personal, moral dilemma for many. The time of trial will be coming soon, as the deployment deadline nears.

Doubtless, the economic climate will be a factor in the debate of polarization and unrest. The economics minister, Otto von Lambsdorff, pleading for more American sympathy with Europe's plight at the coming Williamsburg summit, says the Bonn government will get no help from the Socialist opposition on the missile campaign, so the United States should not overdo the German leaders with economic demands.

The new West German government is determinedly pro-American. That does not mean the United States can take Germany for granted.

The New York Times.

A Dismantling Act

Regarding "Reagan's Planning to Dismantle Weather Service, Sell Satellites" (HT, March 23):

Now that Mr. Reagan wants to tell the Weather Service to private enterprise, it can surely be but a matter of time before the remainder of the federal government is dismantled. Why not give it back to the Indians?

HERBERT LOTTMAN, Berlin.

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مكتبة الأمل



BOLIVIAN IN PARIS — President Hernán Siles Zuazo of Bolivia, right, whose government turned over the convicted Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie to France, arrived Monday in Paris on an official visit. Mr. Siles Zuazo was welcomed at Orly airport by the transportation minister, Charles Fiterman.

Magaña Vows to Bring Left Into Salvador Poll

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — Alvaro Alfredo Magaña, the provisional president of El Salvador, says he believes his government's main task is to create the conditions that will bring the leftist opposition into the presidential elections scheduled for December.

"I hope that they decide to participate because otherwise the situation will be the same," Mr. Magaña said in a recent interview.

He added that it was the Salvadoran government's "great responsibility" to devise adequate security measures to allow the left to take part safely in the voting.

The government has outlined an amnesty plan that would give rebels who want to re-enter Salvadoran society the opportunity to lay down their arms without risking their lives. There are also plans to devise measures for giving the left access to the press.

Dialogue alone "is not going to solve anything," Mr. Magaña said, referring to calls in El Salvador and abroad for talks with the rebels.

Guerrilla leaders fighting the Salvadoran government have said that they want a negotiated end to the civil war and a place in the political process before they will agree to take part in elections.

In an interview Friday, a member of the guerrillas' executive committee said there was complete agreement not to enter the elections and to "carry the fight to the end."

Such a stance has made some Salvadoran and Washington officials skeptical that elections will accomplish anything toward ending the war. Their doubts are based on what happened after last year's

voting, when more than a million Salvadorans took part in what most people viewed as a huge vote for peace.

Instead of an end to the fighting, the war has spread in recent months. The guerrillas have become more sophisticated soldiers, and the economy is failing.

Some officials and analysts say they believe that advancing the date of the election from March 1984 to December of this year, a change made at the behest of the Reagan administration, has made the left's participation less likely because the security measures required are extremely sensitive.

Some political observers in San Salvador say they doubt the ability of the military to assure the safety of leftist politicians, since even moderate candidates were assassinated in the last elections, held to choose a Constituent Assembly.

Army Morale 'Eroded'
The Salvadoran government's military position has deteriorated so severely that leftist guerrillas could launch major attacks into El Salvador's capital by October unless dramatic action is taken, according to F. Andy Messing Jr., the head of a conservative U.S. group. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Mr. Messing, executive director of the Conservative Caucus, said in a report on El Salvador that the morale of the government soldiers has eroded and that corruption plagues the Salvadoran military.

"El Salvador is corrupt from top to bottom," said Mr. Messing, who has visited El Salvador five times since August. His organization lobbies in Congress for legislation on a wide range of issues.

In an interview, Mr. Messing said President Ronald Reagan's proposal for \$110 million in increased military aid to El Salvador, coupled with a new emphasis on using smaller fighting units, could turn the tide if the aid is approved by Congress.

"If El Salvador goes down the tubes, it's Congress that will be at fault," he said.

Pinochet Turns Inward as Ambitious Plans Fail

Chilean Leader Even More Dependent on Military After Economic and Political Setbacks

By Jackson Dichl
Washington Post Service

SANTIAGO — General Augusto Pinochet, beleaguered for more than a year by economic failure and political unrest, has become a defensive and increasingly isolated ruler. He is stalled in his ambitious plans to restructure Chilean society and more dependent than ever on his power base in the armed forces.

A decade of skillful politicking as army commander, abetted by Chile's strict military traditions, has made the 67-year-old Mr. Pinochet one of the most entrenched of Latin America's modern military rulers. As economic recession and political exhaustion have divided and broken three nearby military governments in the last year, General Pinochet has remained unchallenged within his own armed forces.

But only two years after inaugurating a constitution that was meant to reshape national institutions, General Pinochet has increasingly come to resemble Latin America's long lineage of personalistic dictators, politically reduced to the narrow margins of strong-arm power.

From a government known for the stability and technocratic rigor of its economic and political models, General Pinochet's administration has grown unpredictable and uncertain, repeatedly turning to cabinet reorganizations, policy reversals and emergency plans to confront short-term crises.

Once supported by a broad spec-

trum of union and business leaders, the government now is openly at war with industrialists, farmers and bankers whose loud economic complaints have gradually begun to shift to political dissension.

Where once a slow and structured political liberalization was planned to create a new, "protected" Chilean democracy, General Pinochet appears to be turning again to military-enforced repression and a gradual strangulation from both the traditional political right and the conservative ideologues aligned with the military since its 1973 coup.

"He is reaching the point where accommodation with his political bases is very difficult, and he is losing the capacity of political negotiation," maintained a Chilean political scholar aligned with the opposition. "What we are seeing is a gradual retreat to the military bunker."

Twice in the last three months General Pinochet had been forced to acknowledge waves of coup rumors, which, he said last month, were planted by Marxists "trying to undermine the monolithic cohesion" of the armed forces.

General Pinochet has always been opposed on political grounds by Chile's proscribed centrist and leftist parties, but government repression and a consumer-led economic boom in the late 1970s stilled efforts to organize any significant opposition.

What has changed that balance in the last year has been the deflection of General Pinochet's former supporters after the collapse of that boom and the government's strict free-market economic model.

a program so aggressively implemented and fervently endorsed by General Pinochet that it had become a symbol of his government.

Proclaimed an "economic miracle" only three years ago by some international bankers and conservative economists, Chile has crashed in the last 18 months into one of the deepest recessions in Latin America. The national product dropped by 14 percent last year, unemployment rose to over 30 percent, real wages fell by 16 percent and bankruptcies reached record rates as businessmen struggled with one of the highest levels of private-sector foreign debt in the developing world.

Early this year, the government was forced to liquidate or intervene in the operations of a large part of the banking system and the country's two biggest business conglomerates to prevent their bankruptcy. The causes were complex, but officials now acknowledge that some of the government's fundamental measures were mistaken.

Key economic organizations that supported General Pinochet, ranging from the truckers' union and small farmers' associations to the National Chamber of Commerce,

have grown increasingly critical of the uncertainty in economic policy and some have shifted to alliances with General Pinochet's opposition.

"We thought for a long time that the government was going to act," said a principal leader of a rightist movement founded to support General Pinochet's constitution. "But we've waited too long, and things have gone too far and the action hasn't happened. The government has separated itself from the majority of the political followers." Only six months ago, the movement still firmly supported the president.

The public discontent has given General Pinochet's traditional political opposition a new impetus. In the last four months, two multipartisan organizations have been formed to press for an accelerated return to democracy. They unite for the first time factions from the right to the socialist left.

For months, politicians and journalists here have expected General Pinochet to seek to strengthen his civilian political base by reshaping his policies to suit either the traditional rightist democratic groups, who have called for political liberalization as well as economic reform, or extreme nationalists, who have asked for a political crackdown.

But General Pinochet, hinting at both routes, has made no commitment. Instead, he has rejected the

reforms and policy changes presented by both groups in private negotiations, according to political sources. He has further alienated rightist sectors by postponing even those political steps called for by his constitutional transition program, concentrating instead on strengthening his authority in the armed forces.

That last political redoubt, by all accounts, is formidable. Despite the relatively rapid pace of the recent political shifts, opposition politicians seem to agree that without the overwhelming support of military officers no change will be possible in General Pinochet's plans to hold office until 1989.

For the opposition, the military's position has become the focus of political strategy. Rather than seek to mobilize the country against General Pinochet, many leading politicians say they are more concerned with creating conditions that would prompt the armed forces to act.

"The political sectors are less important for wearing down Pinochet than they are for preparing for the moment when he is worn down," said Manuel Antonio Garretón, a Chilean political scientist who is affiliated with a front called the Socialist Convergence. "What the political parties must do is show the armed forces that they can present a democratic alternative that seems responsible and viable."



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A. Borisoff, 74, Composer, Cellist Dies in Honolulu

United Press International

HONOLULU — Alexander Borisoff, 74, a Russian-born composer and former principal cellist with the Los Angeles Philharmonic, died Friday.

Mr. Borisoff was born in Odessa and attended the Russian Conservatory of Music. He left the Soviet Union in 1929 and performed as a concert cellist in Europe and the United States before joining the Los Angeles Philharmonic.

In 1971, Mr. Borisoff's "String Quartet" was judged an outstanding work of the year by the Ford Foundation and was recorded by the American Chamber Virtuosi. Mr. Borisoff also wrote scores for Hollywood movies and television series. He joined the Honolulu Symphony in 1973, and his composition "Impressions of Hawaii" was commissioned and performed by the symphony in 1975.

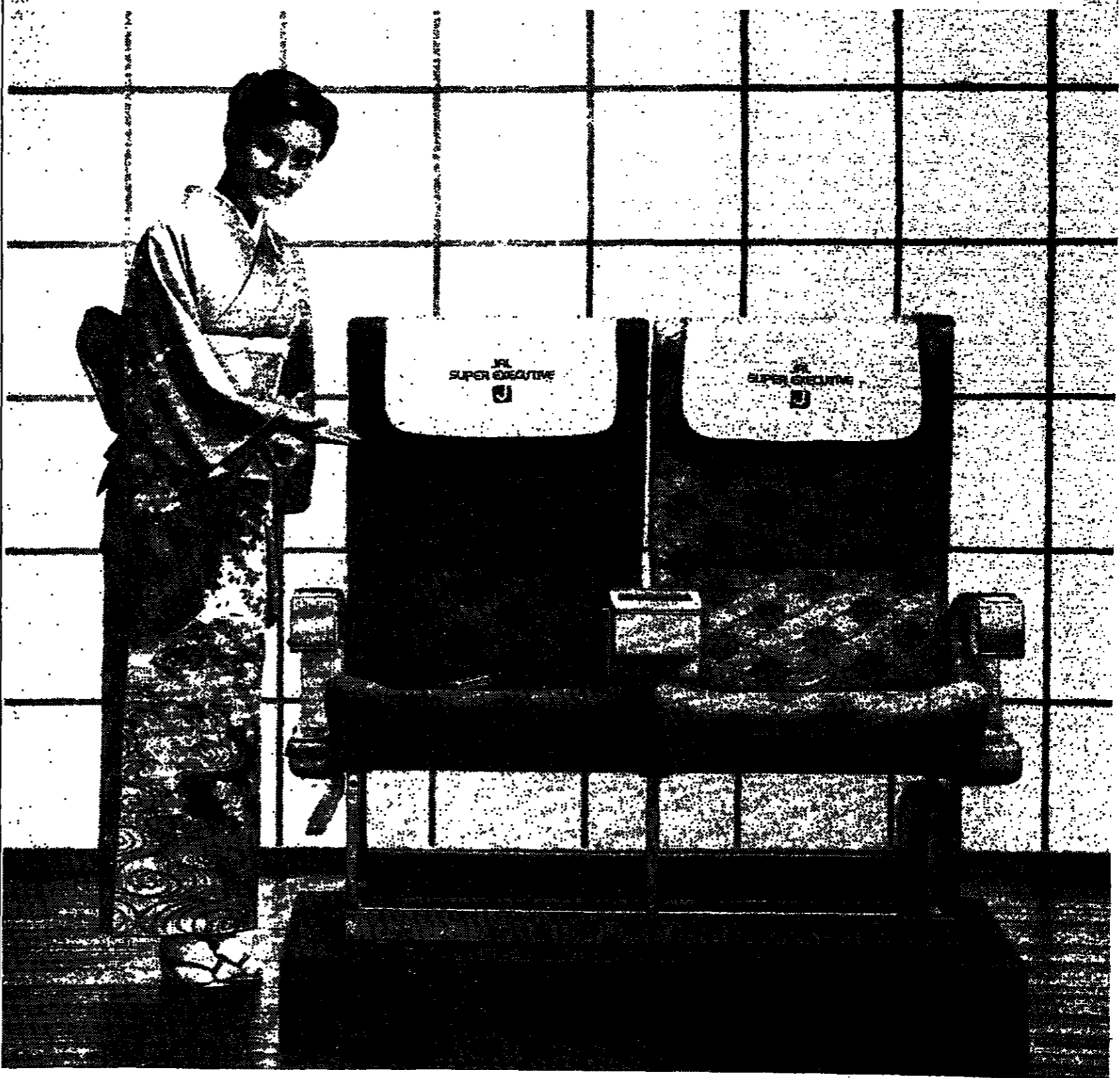
Other deaths:

John H. Richardson, 60, president of Hughes Aircraft, one of the largest military contractors in the United States, Sunday at his home in Los Angeles after a long illness.

Adriana Ivanovich Bignardi, 53, the Italian baroness credited with inspiring the character of the 19-year-old Renata in Hemingway's "Across the River and Into the Trees," Saturday. The police said she was found hanging in a tree on her farm in Grosseto, Italy, an apparent suicide.

Victor E. Rockhill, 73, retired president of the Chase International Investment Corp. and a former executive vice president of the Chase Manhattan Corporation, Friday of cancer at his home in Aquebogue, New York.

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ARTS / LEISURE

The Waltzing 'Macquarie'

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

SYDNEY — Early in this century, an American specialist in linguistics wrote of Australian English that it "represents the most brutal malformation which has ever been inflicted upon the mother tongue by the great English-speaking nations."

Others, including some Australians, have said much the same about Australian speech, with its slang strongly suggestive of the rough-and-tumble outback, its broad o's that transform words like *say* or *into* into *saw* and *tho*, its "Waltzing Matilda" vocabulary of *swagmen* (hobos) and *jumbucks* (sheep), *tuckerbags* (food boxes) and *billybongs* (water holes).

"I suppose we're regarded more or less as an oddity in the English-speaking world," Arthur Delbridge, professor of linguistics at Macquarie University, in suburban Sydney, said in an interview. He was commenting on the pronunciation on Australian English made by the U.S. specialist William Churchill in a book on English usage in the Western Pacific.

"We've been made to feel even among ourselves that our use of English is a bit quaint, a bit crude," Delbridge went on, saying that was an attitude he wanted to counter.

This professor and colleagues from Macquarie and the Australian National University in Canberra have done through compiling, over a period of 11 years, a 2,062-page dictionary of Australian usage known here as "The Macquarie Dictionary," or simply, The Macquarie.

Pointing out that Noah Webster did something similar for American English only a decade after the American Revolution, Delbridge said, "We have been slow, in part because we didn't have a war of independence."

The Macquarie dictionary is seen by many here as an important act of linguistic self-assertion, as part of an effort in this country of

15 million people to build respect for their own version of the language.

A journalist here said Australians "often operate out of an intellectual defensiveness," obsessed as they are "with what happens in the United States or Britain." For an Australian writer to be accepted in his own country, some Australians say, he often has to be accepted outside the country first. "It's the cultural cringe," Thomas Kenally, a novelist, said.

"The Euro-centered world has made Australia the land of the 'dead heart,' because the interior of this continent is a harsh desert. That's a demeaning image that leads to a sense of inferiority. Therefore, you have a language springing up here that is rich and distinctive, and yet it doesn't have any validity."

Indeed, even to Australians, Kenally said, Australia has been a place "out there," a remote continent whose first European settlers, arriving in 1788 in what is now the Sydney area, were not freedom seekers but criminals involuntarily exiled from Britain.

What Delbridge and his colleagues have done with their dictionary is to try to achieve equality for the dialects and usages that originated in Australia.

The Macquarie dictionary, which cost more than \$1 million to produce, most of it provided by a South Australia daily. The Advertiser of Adelaide, was published just over a year ago. A first printing of 50,000 copies, priced at more than \$50 each, sold out within three months. In Australia, a sale of 10,000 copies is usually enough to put a book on the best-seller list.

The Macquarie continues to be reprinted and to sell well, Delbridge said. It has also come out in several versions — "The Budget Macquarie," printed on cheap paper, "The Pocket Macquarie," and "The Concise Macquarie." "The Handy Macquarie" is due soon, along with "The Little Macquarie," each aimed at a slightly different interest and pocketbook.

Thyssen Show Opens In Oklahoma City

United Press International
OKLAHOMA CITY — A show of paintings from the collection of Baron Hans Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza has opened here.

The works shown include 46 landscapes by 19th-century American artists, including Thomas Cole, Albert Bierstadt, Thomas Moran, Frederick Church and Winslow Homer. The collection includes European art dating from the 13th century and American art since the 18th century.

"The Australian Broadcasting Company, some newspapers and some state education departments have adopted it as the standard for Australian English," Delbridge said, "and that's exactly what we hoped would happen because this is the first dictionary that establishes the standard of English usage here."

Delbridge said he believed that the Australian language came into existence when the children of the first British convict settlers were born here. While the settlers came from all over the British Isles, the language spoken by their children, contemporary accounts indicate, was homogeneous.

"That was because all those settlers made up a great mixture of dialects that just got dumped on Botany Bay," he said, referring to the site of the first settlement.

Delbridge said a pattern of speech arose that blended together the diverse dialects of Britain and closely resembled the accent of Australia today.

Much of the Australian idiom derives from the nature of early penal settlements. Another early influence was the Australian native people, the aborigines, from whom, Delbridge said, the settlers borrowed such words as *kangaroo*, *koala* and the *coolabah* tree, a species of eucalyptus under which the swagmen from "Waltzing Matilda" made his camp.

The gold rush of the mid-19th century with its influx of new settlers and the rough frontier societies that emerged contributed to its own slang. The Macquarie, for example, has 67 entries derived from the word *bush*, meaning countryside, from *bush bapts* (a person of vague but strong religious beliefs) to *bushranger* (a bandit).

As with any idiomatic language, there is no known etymology for many terms. Why, for example, should *beyond the black stump* mean a very remote place? Why does *Don't come the raw prawn* mean don't pull a fast one on me? There is no explanation, Delbridge said.

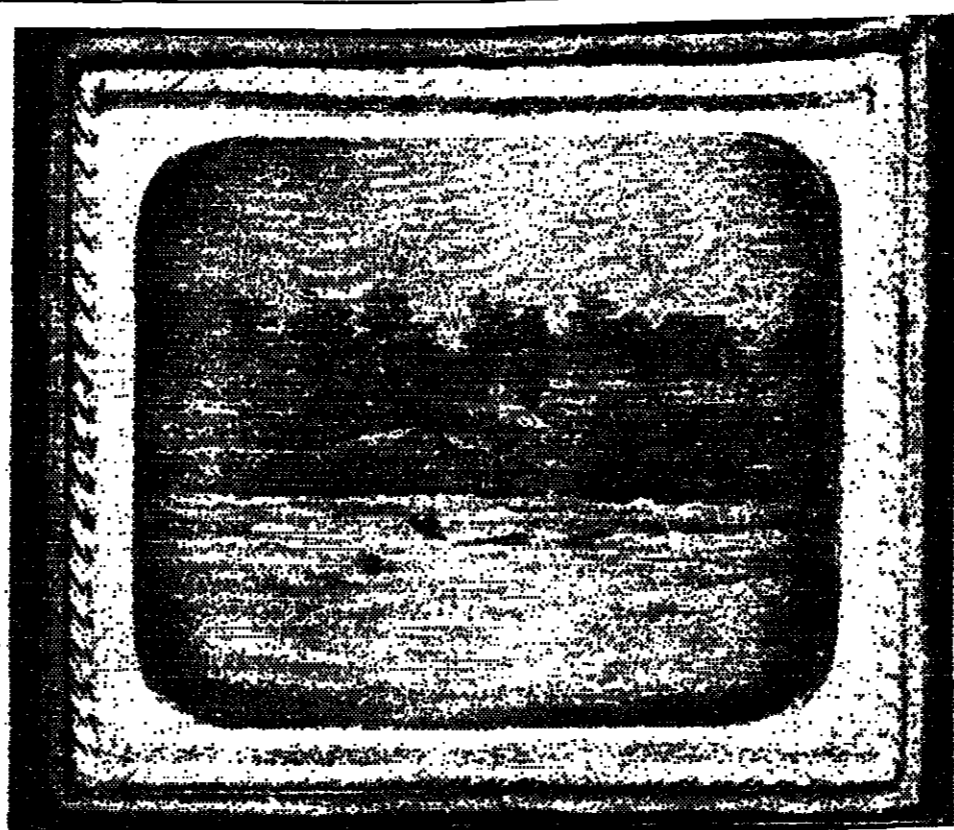
But much Australian slang, he said, has its roots in Cockney rhyming slang. He gave the example, "a babbler is feeling pretty butchers," which means a cook is feeling rather sick.

"Babbler," Delbridge explained, "comes from babbling brook, which rhymes with cook. *Butchers* comes from butcher's hook, which rhymes with crook." And *crook*, in Australian slang, means sick or disabled.

"The Australian habit," Delbridge said, "is often to drop the rhyming part of the phrase itself, so what you're left with doesn't rhyme at all. It all adds to the mystification."

Linguists today distinguish three major patterns of pronunciation, calling them cultivated, general and broad. The cultivated pattern is closest to that of the Oxbridge accent of England. General and broad are characterized by long and open vowels, the ones that turn *may* into *my*.

In research among high school students, Delbridge found that more than any other factor, pronunciation was determined by sex. Girls, Delbridge found, are nine times more likely to speak the cultivated dialect than boys, who overwhelmingly tend toward the broad side of the spectrum.



FIRST NEWS PHOTOGRAPH? — This metal-plate daguerreotype, possibly the first photograph to be taken of a news event, was sold at Sotheby's in London by an anonymous donor for £1,320 to London's Science Museum. The picture, which was taken in 1853 on the American side of the Niagara Falls by Platt D. Babbitt, shows a man clinging to a log in the Niagara River before he was swept to his death.

Dvorak's 'Rusalka': Nursery Crime

By Henry Pleasants
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Rodney Blumer's translation of Dvorak's "Rusalka" gives us the setting at the rise of the curtain: "A lakeside glade, surrounded by the forest. Near the lake's edge stands Jezibaba's cottage. Moonlight. Rusalka is seated in a willow tree whose branches dip into the lake. She is pensive. Six wood nymphs, three of them dancers, enter through the forest hand in hand."

And what do we see when the curtain rises for David Pountney's new English National Opera production at the Coliseum in the course of Dvorak's wonderfully sylvan overture?

A Victorian (or Edwardian) nursery. Rusalka (it's the Czech word for water sprite or mermaid), a girl just emerging from adolescence, tosses restlessly in her sleep, a swing (willow tree?) dangling over her head. In a corner, asleep in three cribs, are her younger sisters (wood nymphs). Next to Rusalka's bed (more like an oversized crib) is a tiny ornamental pool.

And so it goes with Dvorak's lovely, if rarely exciting, setting of the legend of Undine, the water sprite who, falling in love with a prince, yearns for humanity. The Water Spirit, who warns her of the consequences, is grandpa, rolling around in a wheelchair. The witch, Jezibaba, who achieves the transformation but takes Rusalka's power of speech away, is the governess. The prince is the father. And the Foreign Princess who comes between Rusalka and her lover is mother (or maybe an aunt?).

Pountney, the new director of productions for the ENO, subjected Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades" to similarly surrealistic treatment a month ago. Both pro-

ductions have been greeted by a mixture of bravos and boos.

"Queen of Spades" was roundly denounced by the critics. "Rusalka," on the other hand, fared quite well, if not without reservations. It may be that "Queen of Spades" is more familiar, and held in higher esteem. But in either case the offense has been the same, and it is a common one these days: a producer's presumptuous violation of a composer's right — even from the grave — to expect his work to be presented as he envisioned and conceived it. If a work is reckoned to be incapable of survival on its own terms in 1983, then "Requiescat in pace!"

Both productions have been admirably performed, with special honor going to Sarah Walker, first as Tchaikovsky's countess, then as Dvorak's witch (or Pountney's governess), and also to the ENO orchestra and its conductor, Mark Elder.

Further performances of "Rusalka" March 31, April 7 and 13.

There was no stylistic, psychoanalytic or surrealist monkey business in the production of the two rarities exhumed for this year's Borough of Camden Festival: Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari's "School for Fathers" ("I Quattro Rusteghi"), dating from 1906, and Giovanni Puccini's "Mary Tudor" (1843), by Phoenix Opera and Opera Rara respectively.

Both were given surprisingly good performances, given tight budgeting, inevitably insufficient orchestra rehearsal and the limited stage facilities of the Bloomsbury Theatre. But both would need even better performance and severe cutting to defy successfully the mortality of mediocrity.

U.K. Ballets Make Jetés Around Globe

By Noel Goodwin
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — From Finland to Venezuela, from Portugal to China and Japan, an unprecedented number of British ballet and modern dance companies are showing themselves around the world this year. The British Council, the public agency for supporting British cultural, educational and language projects overseas, looking forward to its 50th anniversary in 1984, is expecting to spend upwards of £1 million (\$1.45 million) in spreading the dance around.

According to Robert Sykes, the organization's drama and dance director, "Dance is universally accessible because it surmounts any language barriers, and involves music as well as spectacle." Sykes points out that a specifically British style in ballet and modern dance is now "a national asset in the arts."

The Scottish Ballet, directed by Peter Darrell, has begun the year's dance tour with a Portuguese tour to Lisbon and Oporto. Their leading ballerina, Elaine McDonald, who was awarded an OBE in Queen Elizabeth's New Year honors, went ahead of the company for guest appearances with the National Ballet of Portugal, and their ballet mistress, Cecilia Barrett, gave classes to the Portuguese dancers during the company's visit.

In late June the Scottish company continues previous links with Spain in performances at the Granada festival, joined there by Merle Park and Wayne Eagling of the Royal Ballet. They then travel east for open-air performances at the Istanbul festival, at the Limassol festival and at Nicosia in Cyprus. All the programs feature works by Darrell and the British choreographers Jack Carter and Royston Maldoon.

No less than six dance groups from Britain have engagements in Paris, and a seventh will be at festivals in Rouen and Toulon. The Pompidou Center will host the first-ever visit by British contemporary dancers from May 2 to 15. The Janet Smith dancers and Julien Hamilton are in the first week; solo dancer Maëlle Duprés and friends (three women musicians), and the Mantis Dance Company, directed by Micha Bergase, in the second, giving a cross-section of newer dance styles.

Mantis performs in Hong Kong, Thailand and Indonesia, April 21, and more modern dance is represented in Rouen and Toulon

by the Second Stride Dance Company, a cooperative that was a major success at its U.S. debut last year. Choreographers include Siobhan Davies and Richard Alton, the latter now with the Ballet Rambert, which returns to Paris May 24 at the Théâtre de Ville. The Ballet Rambert brings its own musicians who, under the name "Incantation," have been in the pop charts with their recording of South American folk songs. Features in the Christopher Renshaw ballet, "Ghost Dances."

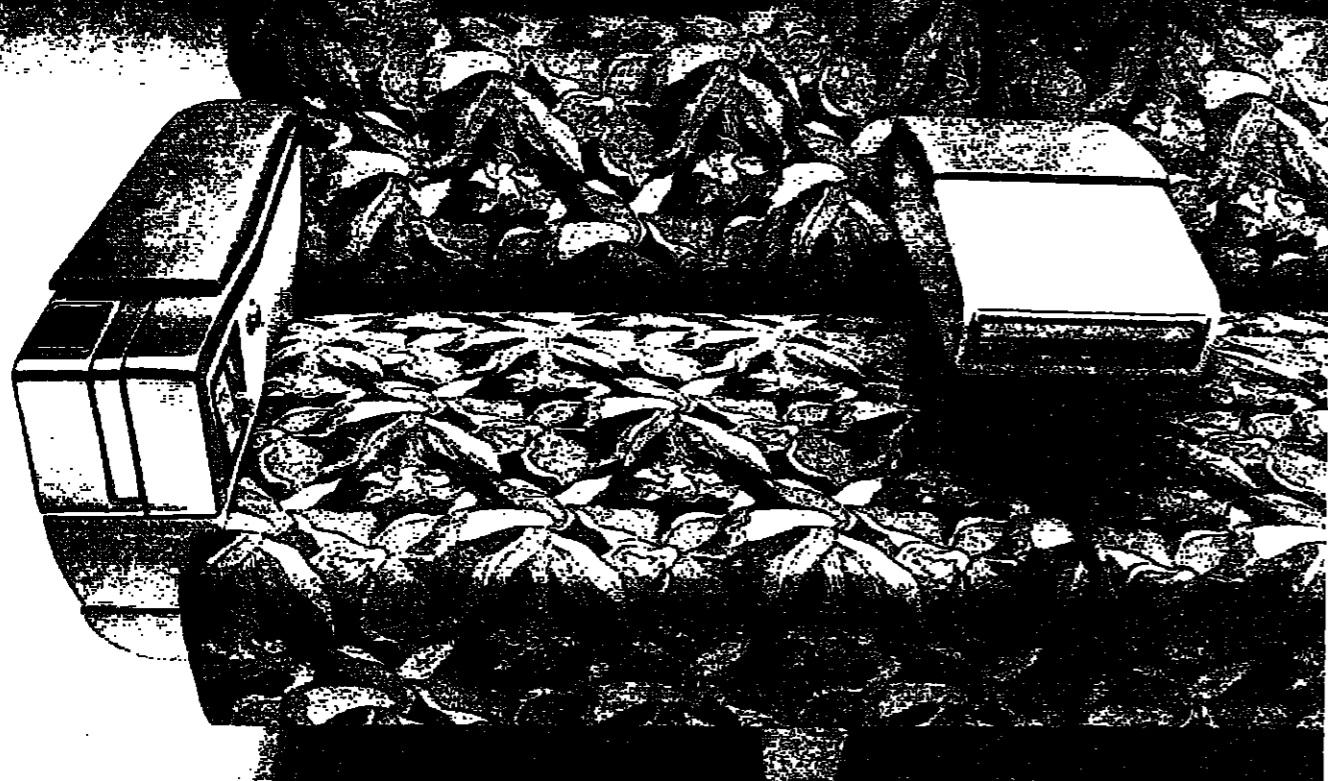
The Rambert company, the longest-established professional company in Britain, goes to the mid-June Knapik festival in Finland and plans a two-week tour of West German cities in September. Now directed by the 38-year-old Robert North (from Charleston, South Carolina), the company has developed a modern dance style that keeps close to the classical tradition.

North is also among the London Contemporary Dance Theatre, first formed by Brooklyn-born Robert Cohen. Cohen just last year as artistic director, Cohen will lead the company to New York in May as part of the "British Salutes New York" festival. The Royal Ballet, shares the dance programs, giving a premiere by Sir Frederick Ashton (no, the last name, to be composed by the recently deceased Sir William Walton). The Covent Garden company is on tour in Japan, Korea and its first visit to China, with performances in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou May 25-June 5.

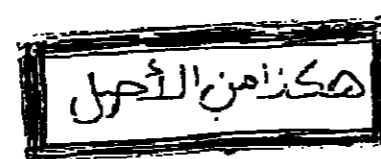
The Sadler's Wells Ballet has a coast-to-coast tour of Canada in the fall, and the other large-scale classical company, the London Festival Ballet, is at the Théâtre Musical de Paris from April 6 with productions of "Cinderella" and "La Sylphide." In July it will be the major British contribution to the Simon Bolivar centennial celebrations in Caracas, with a repertoire that includes Rudolf Nureyev's production of the three-act "Romeo and Juliet."

Each company has met a rigorous selection procedure by the British Council and its dance advisors. "We would hope never to send overseas anything less than representative of the highest standards of British excellence," says Sykes. The fact that so many British companies are in international demand around the world is a starting point for development to rival the tour operations of U.S. and Soviet companies.

To create a really top business class we started at the bottom.



Announcing the arrival of Thai's new Royal Executive Class. Designed to improve Business Class, we started out where a passenger spends most of his journey. On his seat. The result, on our 747 Jumbos, is a First Class seat in every sense of the word. Bigger. Wider. More comfortable. Not surprisingly, we needed more room to put them. So we created two spacious areas. One located upstairs where the First Class lounge used to be. The other downstairs with only twenty four seats instead of thirty five. This means the aisle is not only wider, but there's considerably more space between your seat and the one in front. Catching forty winks is also easier because the new seat reclines a full twenty inches. Enough on seating. On to eating. Part of any great service is serving great food. In Royal Executive Class we go one better and give you a choice of menus. So now, you can choose between the Chicken Legs and the Beef Stroganoff. Served on elegant china with fine cutlery and table linen. Other niceties in the air include a selection of excellent wines and liquors, cheeseboards and baskets of tropical fruit, electronic headsets for your ears and comfort socks for your feet. On the ground we offer speedy check-in at special Royal Executive Class counters plus lounge facilities at most airports. What's more, all this can be enjoyed for just the full economy fare, or a little more on certain intercontinental routes. Royal Executive Class is also available on our DC10 flights to the Middle East and our A300 routes throughout the Orient. So even if you change planes, you start and finish your journey in style. For the ultimate in Business Class, fly Thai's Royal Executive Class. We think you'll appreciate it from top to bottom.



Virus Kills 30 Austrian White Horses

Veterinary Officials Say They Are Mystified by the Disease's Origin

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — Veterinary officials said Monday that they were mystified over the origin of the virus that has killed more than 30 horses at the stud farm where Austria's white Lipizzaners are bred.

"We have no idea where this virus came from, and as the incubation period can range from several days to several months, there is no way of saying with certainty exactly how many horses will be affected," Dr. Kurt Arbeiter said.

Lipizzaners owe their fame to the dressage of the 411-year-old Royal Spanish Riding School. The newly white stallions perform their haute école airs twice a week at the 18th-century Hapsburg Palace riding hall.

The epidemic has not affected the performing horses themselves. They are kept in Vienna. The breed is comparatively small in size but has a long back with a short, thick neck and powerful conformation.

Dr. Othmar Schmechlik said Sunday that five broodmares and 25 foals have died since the beginning of March of rhinopneumonitis, a herpes virus that only affects horses.

A farm official said the foals killed represented about half of this year's expected births. Five other horses apparently are infected at the farm, home for about 220 fillies, mares and their foals, he said.

Dr. Schmechlik said stalls at the stud farm are being disinfected and healthy horses inoculated against the disease.



Some of Austria's Lipizzaner breed of horses grazing on a stud farm in Piber before a fatal epidemic of rhinopneumonitis, a herpes strain specific to horses, swept the farm.

According to Dr. Schmechlik, the disease has appeared only at the stud farm near the southeastern Austrian hamlet of Piber and has not affected nearby farms for other breeds.

The disease has caused stillbirths, deaths shortly after birth, or miscarriages sometimes leading to the death of the broodmare, Dr. Schmechlik said.

"Once an animal is infected there is no way of containing the disease," but preventive inoculations usually protect healthy horses, he added.

The Lipizzaner originated in the 16th century — the result of selective crossbreeding of Arab and Spanish breeds. The Austrian royal family, the Hapsburgs, took a special interest in them and they kept their names from the former imperial stud at Lipiza near Trieste.

Mrs. Papandreou Is a Goodwill Envoy

By Marvin Howe
New York Times Service

ATHENS — Margaret Papandreou has been serving as an unofficial Greek ambassador, seeking support and understanding for her husband's Socialist government abroad, especially in her native United States.

But it is not always easy, she says, because socialism is "a taboo word" in the United States.

Since the government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou took office in October 1981, Mrs. Papandreou has made three trips to the United States at the invitation of Greek-American organizations, and she is scheduled to make a fourth visit next month.

The trips to the United States, she said in a recent interview, give her an opportunity to seek support for Greece on issues of national importance and to encourage skilled Greek-Americans to return

to Greece to work for the government.

She is regarded as having a key role in trying to win the support of the three million Greek-Americans for Greek demands that any increases in U.S. military aid to Turkey be balanced by similar increases to Greece.

"The government gives great emphasis to establishing closer ties with the Greek extended family," Mrs. Papandreou said, pointing out that for the first time the government has established a department for Greeks abroad.

Her trip next month to Washington is to support an exhibition of Greek handicrafts arranged by the National Welfare Organization in conjunction with the American Democratic Women's Organization. She is also due to take part in a fund-raising drive by the Los Angeles chapter of the American Leukemia Society.

Asked to comment on what many abroad perceive to be an anti-American stand by the Greek government, Mrs. Papandreou said, "Yes, I think definitely there is a lack of understanding."

"First of all," she went on, "there is great difficulty understanding what we're talking about when we talk about socialism. It's a taboo word, and sometimes I've been warned when I'm giving a speech before the Democratic Women's Club, for example, to try not to use the word socialism. For heaven's sake, I'd have to change the name of the party," she said, alluding to the Panhellenic Socialist Movement led by her husband.

"I try to explain what we mean by socialism and that it shouldn't necessarily be associated with the socialist regimes of Eastern Europe," she said. "I put emphasis on the philosophy of socialism, with its emphasis on human relations, the right of people to have fundamental education, health, housing

and a more even division of the economic wealth of the country and opportunity to share equally work for the society."

She said she thought the Panhellenic Socialist Movement had shown "that it treasures freedom, that it believes in a temporary system, a free press and the right of citizens to free expression."

Papandreou in Canada
Mr. Papandreou met Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau May 10 to discuss trade issues and laying a wreath in commemoration of soldiers killed in combat. United Press International reported.

Talks between Mr. Papandreou and Mr. Trudeau were expected to focus on opportunities for Canadian in Greek industrial and resource development. He will meet with members of various Greek communities, sign a reciprocal social security agreement and confer with businessmen and bankers during his visit.

COMMODITY
...to the Confus
...-Related Inv

CURRENCY

INTEREST

Money Rates

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1983

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COMMODITIES

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

A Guide to the Confusing World Of Equity-Related Investments

NEW YORK — Puts and calls, stock options, market index futures. Options on index futures, market index futures, market index futures. If investors think that they are confused by the new stock index markets, so are many professional traders, analysts and brokers who understand the simple mechanics of these instruments, but are still uncertain about how to use them profitably.

"Conceptually and intellectually, most stock investors understand the market index investment products," said Stewart C. Elner, vice president for options at Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Inc. in New York. "What usually confuses them is the market terminology and how to use each index instrument to suit a particular investing purpose."

To explain these instruments, Mr. Elner begins with the basics of the traditional stock puts and calls, which are still traded on an informal basis between brokers and investors.

Suppose an investor thinks that XYZ shares, selling at \$50 each, will appreciate within a short time, but does not want to tie up \$5,000 to buy 100 shares outright, nor does he or she want to buy them on margin, which would entail putting up \$2,500 and borrowing the rest from the broker at high interest rates.

By going to a put-and-call dealer, and most major brokerage houses still perform this service, the investor may be told that XYZ 50 calls are selling for \$500, and puts at \$400, or whatever the market happens to be. This means that the investor is being asked to pay \$500 for the right to buy, or call away, 100 XYZ shares from the owner at any time from now through mid-July, or for the right to deliver, or put to the other party, 100 XYZ shares under the same conditions.

In simple terms, the buyer of the XYZ call will make money if the shares rise above \$55 before the contract expires. If they move only to \$52.50, chances are that the investor can recoup half the premium he paid. By the same token, the buyer of the put will make money if XYZ falls below \$46 (\$50 less the \$4 premium paid in effect on each of the 100 shares).

But in April 1973, a new, highly liquid version of the old puts-and-calls market was opened by the Chicago Board Options Exchange, known simply as stock options. The prices, or premiums, were based on where the actual XYZ shares were trading relative to the strike price, and were determined by continuous public auction.

"The stock options market has been a great success, but they did not answer all the needs of institutional or individual investors," said D. Grigby Poland Jr., options-product manager at Merrill Lynch Futures Inc. "For instance, how does one protect one's portfolio when the overall market is declining? Even the most carefully selected portfolio can be ravaged by a general market decline. This is where the market index futures and options came in."

Early last year, the commodity industry came up with three answers: Futures on the Value Line index of 1,700 shares; Standard & Poor's 500 index; and futures on the New York Stock Exchange composite index of 1,500 issues. Now traders could hedge, or insure, their stock holdings against a market decline, or protect themselves against an advance if they are holding short positions.

If investors thought that the market was going to decline and did not want to sell their stocks, they could sell short an equivalent amount of futures based on any or all of the three popular market indexes. Or, if one had sold stocks short, one could buy the futures as a hedge.

"But index or any other kind of futures are marked to the market every day and a decline in an account's equity means that brokers will call for more cash margin early next morning," said Richard R. Gordon, new-products manager at Merrill Lynch Futures. "This is why most stock investors are terrified of futures markets."

Options on Futures

Thus, early this year, the commodity industry found a way to overcome this fear: Options on index futures contracts. Now, investors could buy calls and puts on the underlying futures while limiting their risk to the cost of the option premium plus commission and never have to worry about margin calls for more money. These options on index futures are traded the same way as options on stocks. But instead of receiving 100 shares of a given stock if an investor holds on to a call option until it expires, he or she will get a futures contract for the index instead.

"But here again, options on index futures do not suit everyone because one can make money on the option and lose it on the futures or vice versa," said Lee R. Steur, Merrill Lynch's vice president in charge of marketing.

As if to complete the circle, the CBOE, which spawned stock options, found a way to overcome this problem. Earlier this month, the exchange introduced the first "home-made" index option that is not based on any futures or on any of the popular market indexes — the CBOE 100 (pronounced SEE-bo hundred). The exchange picked 100 of the blue-chip stocks on which it trades options and devised an index options contract. But this option has no underlying futures contract with it, so that on expiration, if the option shows a profit, the investor gets paid by his broker, and if it shows a loss he pays his broker.

The New York Times

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 28, excluding bank service charges.

	£	DM	FF	¥	₹	₪	₦	₧	₡
Amsterdam	2.21	3.78	11.21	37.45	1.184	5.671	130.76	31.56	31.56
Brussels (a)	48.19	70.25	19.81	6.41	3.325	17.69	5.047	22.106	5.777
Frankfurt	2.455	3.54	12.39	33.25	1.679	9.198	5.047	11.644	28.135
London (b)	1.635	2.78	10.21	21.04	1.372	7.010	3.272	12.522	32.522
Milan	1.449/5	2.116/0	59.95	19.73	1.044	5.215	30.082	69.445	167.84
New York	1.655	2.819	11.375	33.25	1.679	9.198	5.047	11.644	28.135
Paris	7.204	16.818	29.935	5.671	1.184	5.671	1.184	5.671	1.184
Stockholm	2.880	3.059	10.21	21.04	1.372	7.010	3.272	12.522	32.522
1 ECU	7.204	6.43	23.288	1.354/2	2.515	14.358	1.726	7.919	7.919
1 SDR	1.3787	1.3787	2.617	7.8474	1.546/1	2.592	15.878	2.241	9.282

Dollar Values

	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$
Spain	1.1725	0.0231	Israeli shekel	39.825	0.0773	Singapore \$	2.0953		
Australia \$	17.105	0.0442	Japanese yen	240.225	0.0041	S. African rand	763.50		
Austria \$	13.760	0.0727	Kuwaiti dinar	4.263	0.0001	S. Korean won	200.48		
Belgium (fr. franc)	40.339	0.0247	Malay ringgit	2.366	0.0004	Sri Lankan rupee	170.00		
Canada \$	1.3226	0.7529	Nepalese rupee	2.000	0.0005	Swedish krona	7.460		
Denmark krone	8.465	0.1183	Phil. peso	48.000	0.0208	Taiwan \$	40.339		
Finland mark	5.9461	0.1666	Saudi riyal	2.466	0.0004	Thai baht	20.000		
France franc	6.5595	0.1516	South African rand	763.50	0.0013	US dollar	1.000		
Germany DM	3.3757	0.2936	Sri Lankan rupee	170.00	0.0005	Yemeni rial	225.000		
Greece drachma	340.750	0.0029	Sri Lankan rupee	170.00	0.0005				
Hong Kong \$	7.8000	0.1280							
India Rupee	47.536	0.0210							
Iran Rial	1.1115	0.0009							

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency deposits

	1M	3M	6M	9M	12M	1Y	2Y	3Y	4Y	5Y
1M	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
3M	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
6M	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
9M	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
12M	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
1Y	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
2Y	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
3Y	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
4Y	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
5Y	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%

Key Money Rates

	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	8.0%	8.0%	Bank Rate	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Federal Funds	10.0%	10.0%	Call Money	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Prime Rate	10.0%	10.0%	91-day Treasury bill	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Broker Loan Rate	10.0%	10.0%	3-month Treasury bill	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Comm. Paper, 28-90 days	8.0%	8.0%	6-month Treasury bill	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
3-month Treasury bill	8.0%	8.0%	9-month Treasury bill	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
6-month Treasury bill	8.0%	8.0%	12-month Treasury bill	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
CDs, 28-90 days	8.0%	8.0%	1-year Treasury bill	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
CDs, 91-360 days	8.0%	8.0%	2-year Treasury bill	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
West Germany			3-year Treasury bill	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Lombard Rate	5.0%	5.0%	4-year Treasury bill	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Overnight Rate	5.0%	5.0%	5-year Treasury bill	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
One Month Interbank	5.0%	5.0%	6-month Treasury bill	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
3-month Interbank	5.0%	5.0%	9-month Treasury bill	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
6-month Interbank	5.0%	5.0%	12-month Treasury bill	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%

Gold Prices

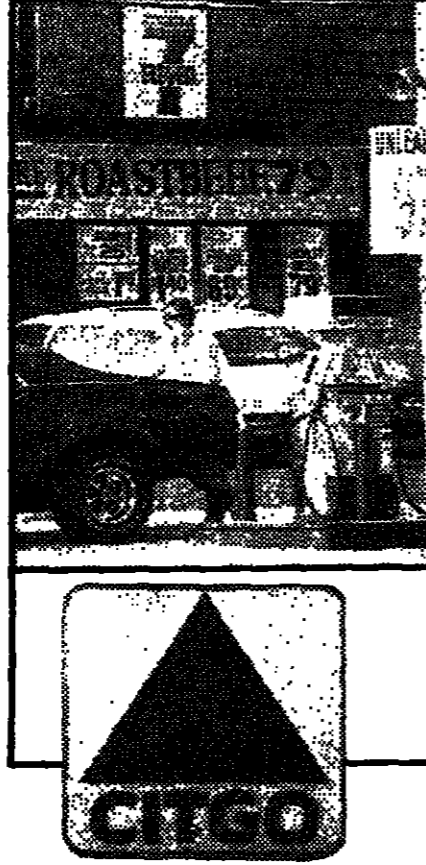
	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.
London (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	Paris (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00
Amsterdam (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	Frankfurt (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00
Geneva (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	Switzerland (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00
Stockholm (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	Oslo (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00
1 gram	13.30	13.30	1 ounce	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00
100 grams	1330.00	1330.00	100 ounces	41300.00	41300.00	41300.00	41300.00	41300.00	41300.00	41300.00

	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.
London (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	Paris (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00
Amsterdam (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	Frankfurt (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00
Geneva (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	Switzerland (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00
Stockholm (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	Oslo (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00
1 gram	13.30	13.30	1 ounce	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00
100 grams	1330.00	1330.00	100 ounces	41300.00	41300.00	41300.00	41300.00	41300.00	41300.00	41300.00

	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.
London (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	Paris (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00
Amsterdam (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	Frankfurt (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00
Geneva (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	Switzerland (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00
Stockholm (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	Oslo (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00
1 gram	13.30	13.30	1 ounce	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00
100 grams	1330.00	1330.00	100 ounces	41300.00	41300.00	41300.00	41300.00	41300.00	41300.00	41300.00

	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.
London (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	Paris (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00
Amsterdam (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	Frankfurt (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00
Geneva (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	Switzerland (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00
Stockholm (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	Oslo (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00
1 gram	13.30	13.30	1 ounce	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00
100 grams	1330.00	1330.00	100 ounces	41300.00	41300.00	41300.00	41300.00	41300.00	41300.00	41300.00

	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.
London (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	Paris (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00
Amsterdam (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	Frankfurt (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00
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Stockholm (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	Oslo (12.5 kilo)	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00
1 gram	13.30	13.30	1 ounce	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00
100 grams	1330.00	1330.00	100 ounces	41300.00	41300.00	41300.00	41300.00	41300.00	41300.00	41300.00



Southland Blends Gasoline With Milk

By Pamela G. Hollie

New York Times Service

DALLAS — In 1927, the founder of Southland Corp., Joe C. Thompson, tried selling milk and gasoline at the same store. But his modest innovation failed: Customers were happy to buy staples at his icehouses, but not gasoline.

Half a century later, though, the marketplace has thoroughly embraced Mr. Thompson's idea. The combination of gasoline pumps and convenience stores has turned Southland into a formidable competitor in both markets. Its 7,400 7-Eleven stores in 42 states represent the largest of the convenience store chains in the United States, while the 2,930 gasoline operations at the convenience stores make Southland one of the most powerful gasoline retailers in the nation.

Those positions may well be strengthened by an agreement, announced last Wednesday, in which Southland said it had agreed to acquire the refining and marketing operations and certain gasoline assets of Cities Service from Occidental Petroleum for \$567 million.

The sale would provide Southland with 961 Cities gasoline stations, 350 Quik Mart convenience stores, mostly in the Midwest and Florida, and the ninth-largest crude-oil refinery in the United States.

Until now, Southland has viewed itself entirely as a convenience store that sold gasoline as just another of its items. About 85 percent of the company's \$6.8 billion in sales comes from the milk, sandwiches, canned beer and magazines in its convenience stores. Gasoline, which was reintroduced at 7-Elevens in 1963, accounts for about 25 percent of the convenience-store sales. The remaining 15 percent of corporate sales come from businesses like its Gristede's supermarket chain in New York and Chief Auto Parts.

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Dow Jones Averages

	High	Low	Open	Close
30 Ind	1137.5	1135.0	1136.0	1135.0
Ind	1137.5	1135.0	1136.0	1135.0
50 Stk	453.4	452.4	452.4	452.4

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Open	Close
Composite	153.3	153.0	153.0	153.0
Utilities	171.5	171.0	171.0	171.0
Finance	121.5	121.0	121.0	121.0
Transport	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sell	Change
Mar 25	297,391	454,521	+1,988
Mar 26	297,391	454,521	+1,988
Mar 27	297,391	454,521	+1,988
Mar 28	297,391	454,521	+1,988

Market Summary, March 28

Market Diaries

	High	Low	Open	Close
NYSE	1137.5	1135.0	1136.0	1135.0
AMEX	453.4	452.4	452.4	452.4

AMEX Stock Index

	High	Low	Open	Close
AMEX	453.4	452.4	452.4	452.4

AMEX Most Actives

	High	Low	Open	Close
AMEX	453.4	452.4	452.4	452.4

NASDAQ Index

	High	Low	Open	Close
NASDAQ	1137.5	1135.0	1136.0	1135.0

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	High	Low	Open	Close
Dow Jones	1137.5	1135.0	1136.0	1135.0

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Open	Close
NYSE	1137.5	1135.0	1136.0	1135.0

NYSE Most Actives

	High	Low	Open	Close
NYSE	1137.5	1135.0	1136.0	1135.0

Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	52	High	Low	Close	Change
12	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
13	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
14	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
15	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
16	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
17	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
18	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
19	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
20	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
21	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
22	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
23	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
24	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
25	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
26	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
27	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
28	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
29	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
30	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
31	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
32	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
33	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
34	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
35	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
36	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
37	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
38	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
39	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
40	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
41	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
42	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
43	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
44	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
45	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
46	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
47	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
48	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
49	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
50	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
51	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
52	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
53	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
54	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
55	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
56	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
57	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
58	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
59	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
60	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
61	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
62	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
63	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
64	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
65	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
66	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
67	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
68	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
69	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
70	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
71	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
72	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
73	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
74	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
75	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
76	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
77	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
78	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
79	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
80	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
81	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
82	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
83	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
84	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
85	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
86	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
87	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
88	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
89	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
90	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
91	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
92	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
93	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
94	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
95	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
96	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
97	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
98	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
99	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7
100	1137.5	1135.0					1137.5	1135.0	1135.0	-0.7

12 Month				Low		Stock Div.		Yld.		P/E		52		High		Low		Close		Change	
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
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29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
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29%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
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BUSINESS BRIEFS

British Steel Chairman Named To Head Nation's Coal Industry

LONDON (Combined Dispatches) — Ian MacGregor, the 70-year-old U.S. executive hired three years ago to streamline state-owned British Steel Corp., has been named to head Britain's coal-mining industry, effective Sept. 1.

The appointment of Mr. MacGregor, a native of Scotland, as chairman of the state-owned National Coal Board had been negotiated for months. Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, had asserted that Mr. MacGregor would move in to close unprofitable pits and throw thousands of the nation's 204,000 miners out of work.

As British Steel chairman, Mr. MacGregor has tried to raise productivity, partly by cutting employment from 178,000 early in 1980 to 96,000 last fall.

Hewlett Founders Reducing Roles

PALO ALTO, California (NYT) — William R. Hewlett and David Packard, founders of Hewlett-Packard, are stepping down from the company's executive committee. The company is the world's largest maker of electronic test and measurement instruments and a major producer of microcomputers.

John A. Young, 50, president and chief executive officer, will assume Mr. Hewlett's post as chairman of the executive committee.

Although both Mr. Hewlett, 69, and Mr. Packard, 70, are retaining positions with the company, the changes reflect their continuing withdrawal from day-to-day management. Mr. Hewlett is assuming the newly created position of vice chairman, while Mr. Packard will continue as chairman.

Abu Dhabi Abandoning Projects

ABU DHABI (Reuters) — Abu Dhabi will abandon projects totaling 3.9 billion dirhams (\$1.1 billion) and cut spending on others in its 1983 budget, to be announced next week, a senior Finance Department official reportedly said Monday.

Joan Salem of the Finance Department told the Al-Bayan newspaper that the department had submitted budget recommendations to the executive council taking into account the drop in oil prices and possibility of a further fall.

The spending cuts are expected to help avoid a deficit, he added.

W. German Metal Talks to Resume

GRAVENBRUCH, West Germany (Reuters) — Employers and trade union leaders in West Germany's metal industries have agreed to a swift resumption of stalled pay talks.

Hans Janssen, wage negotiator for IG-Metall, the 2.6-million-member steel and metal workers union, had warned of a possible full-scale strike after the breakdown of regional pay talks.

But Eugene Loderer, the IG-Metall chairman, said Sunday after talks during the weekend that the pay negotiations would be resumed soon.

Iraq Gets \$500-Million Loan

PARIS (UPI) — Thirty-four international banks Monday granted a \$500-million loan to Iraq after four months of negotiations. Banking sources said the money was needed by Iraq for its war with Iran.

The funds officially were granted to the commercial Iraqi bank, Rafidain, in an agreement signed at Paris headquarters of the Union of Arab and French Banks.

The credit was listed for Iraq's civil needs but the financial community regarded it as a political loan in connection with the war. The five-year loan carries an interest rate of 1 percentage point above the London interbank rate, banking sources said.

Poles Seek Longer Deferment

WARSAW (Reuters) — Polish officials were understood Monday to have formally proposed a debt-rescheduling agreement that would defer repayment of credits due over the next several years, diplomatic sources said. Polish officials are meeting in Warsaw with Western creditor banks.

Two previous rescheduling accords with the banks had each covered only a single year at a time.

Fed Panel to Meet On Its Rate Policy

By Michael Quint

NEW YORK — When the Federal Open Market Committee meets Tuesday, it is expected to decide how far, if at all, interest rates should be raised to combat faster-than-desired growth of the U.S. money supply.

Last week, the notion that the Fed was encouraging a slight increase in short-term rates was widespread, causing prices for Treasury securities to fall substantially Friday. An increase in the overnight rate for bank loans in the federal funds market, to 8½ percent Friday from 8 percent earlier in the year, was cited as evidence that the Fed was making reserves slightly less available to the banking system.

But many analysts doubted that the funds rate, the derivative for all other short-term interest rates, would move above 8½ percent. Even though the money supply has been increasing far faster than targeted by the Federal Reserve, analysts predicted that the rate of growth would slow in coming weeks, thus eliminating the only

reason that the Fed has for raising short-term rates. Others predict that Fed officials would be unwilling to raise interest rates because it might retard the now-germinating economic recovery.

Elliott Platt, an economist at Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Securities, concluded that the Fed would leave money-market interest rates virtually unchanged.

A significant firming of Fed policy with higher interest rates is likely "only if the (money-supply) aggregates growth remains strong and the momentum of the recovery accelerates," Mr. Platt said. A significant easing of Fed policy and decline in short-term rates would come "only if the monetary aggregates growth slows and the recovery seems to be faltering," he said.

Many market participants cited a forecast for higher rates by Henry Kaufman, chief economist at Salomon Brothers. But a close reading of Mr. Kaufman's comments showed that he, too, recognized that the weakness of the economy was a powerful reason why the Fed may not increase rates.

3 Herstatt Ex-Officials Sentenced for Fraud

The Associated Press

COLOGNE, West Germany — Three former foreign-exchange dealers were sentenced to prison Monday on fraud charges stemming from the collapse in 1974 of the Bankhaus Herstatt.

The three are among several Herstatt officials to be prosecuted on criminal charges and the first to be sentenced since the government closed the bank.

After a trial that spanned more than four years, the former dealers were convicted of aiding in the fraudulent misappropriation of customer's funds.

Herstatt's collapse in 1974 followed discovery of losses initially estimated at 1.2 billion Deutsche marks (\$522 million at current exchange rates) — allegedly the result of unauthorized currency dealings. Liquidators have since indicated that the actual losses would fall considerably below that sum, but no final figure has been set.

The steepest sentence handed down Monday was against Norbert Arden. The one-time Herstatt dealer on the Frankfurt foreign-exchange market drew 74 years in prison.

Bruno Heinen, a co-defendant, was given 44 years, while Bruno Blaeser, another former Herstatt

dealer, got three years and nine months.

Prosecutors had sought seven years for Mr. Arden, six for Mr. Blaeser and 44 for Mr. Heinen. The defense had argued that all three should be acquitted.

Still standing trial on similar charges are Bernhard Graf von der Goltz, Herstatt's former chief executive; Heinz Helderich, who ran the bank's foreign department, and Kurt Winkel, who was chief money dealer.

The trial of Iwan David Herstatt, the bank's top executive and part-owner, was stopped because of the defendant's heart condition.

The case against Dany Dattel, Herstatt Bank's chief foreign-exchange dealer, was dropped after the court had found him emotionally unfit to stand trial.

The court decided not to try Mr. Dattel after learning that he had been in a Nazi concentration camp as a child.

Correction

Sun Hung Kai Properties Ltd. of Hong Kong reported group net profit of 287.53 million Hong Kong dollars in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1981.



John P. Thompson
Southland chairman

Southland Major Force In 2 Fields

(Continued from Page 7)

ing with Cities Service to acquire the refinery's existing crude supply. With the refinery, Southland will strengthen its marketing advantage in gasoline, analysts said.

Southland already has the most efficient system for selling gasoline through its convenience stores, Mr. Wintzler said. "Getting a plant should enable Southland to provide their stores with an even cheaper product."

Southland has long been known for its competitively low gasoline prices. But what effect either the refinery or the recent decline in the price of crude would have on Southland's prices was uncertain.

Southland's gasoline strategy has moved it from eighth in 1973 among the nation's unintegrated retailers of gasoline to first.

Southland's interest in service stations runs counter to the trend among many major gasoline companies, which have been disposing of their stations because of low profit margins and high overhead. But Southland saw the shedding of the stations as an opportunity to acquire prime real estate.

In addition, Southland has been an aggressive marketer. It was the first convenience store owner to put in video games and to sell hot, fast food. Because customers at the self-service gasoline pumps must enter the store to make their payment, much of the store's sales are generated by impulse buying. Thus about 30 percent of those who buy the gasoline also buy food.

Caracas Eases Exchange Controls

Reuters

CARACAS — Venezuela Monday modified the exchange controls it introduced a month ago, giving the private sector substantially wider access to preferential exchange rates, in four decrees covering private-sector foreign debt and definition of foreign currency transactions subject to exchange controls.

In February the government gave the private sector access to the preferential rate of 4.3 bolívars to

the dollar only for limited, priority items, and then only if debts were refinanced until 1984 with payment in three equal installments thereafter.

The newly created Office for Differential Controls is now to make currency available at the preferential rate in three equal, annual portions starting this year, subject to availability of dollars.

The decree defines the following categories of foreign debt, contracted before Feb. 18, 1983, that

may be repaid at the preferential rate: Debts of the financial sector, insurance companies, agricultural concerns, industrial construction, transport, services and commerce.

Another decree defines items also eligible for the preferential rate, including public debt, repayments, essential imports, international obligations of the republic, student expenses, oil and iron industry acquisitions and expenses related to the Pan-American Games this August.

The Royal Oak



Audemars Piguet
The most exclusive watch in the world

LISTENING CHANGED THE WAY WE SEE OURSELVES.

As of April 1st, three of our divisions aren't divisions anymore.

Instead of Sperry Univac, Sperry Flight Systems and Sperry Division, now there's just Sperry.

For good reason.

Originally, each division served the different needs of different markets by drawing on different technologies.

But over the years, that changed. The needs of entirely different businesses started overlapping. And the lines between technologies began to blur.

Today we've found that our activities in computers, avionics, defence, and aerospace are really based on the same convergent technology: the electronic processing of information.

So Sperry's become, more than ever, one company.

We don't merely solve pieces of problems by automating isolated functions.

We use one incredibly fertile technology to devise integrated systems that solve every problem as a whole.

And we rely for focus, on one unique approach: our ability to listen.

From now on, there's only one name to remember.

Sperry.



WE UNDERSTAND HOW IMPORTANT IT IS TO LISTEN.

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المصرفية العربية المصرفية ARAB BANKING CORPORATION

Consolidated Balance Sheet 31 December 1982

	1982 US\$ (000)	1981 US\$ (000)
Assets		
Cash and bank balances	4,907	3,189
Marketable securities	355,840	298,313
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	4,747,027	3,094,647
Commercial loans and advances	2,558,499	1,228,472
Interest receivable	170,573	132,694
Investments	18,767	12,500
Other assets	36,002	18,209
Total assets	7,891,615	4,788,024
Liabilities		
Deposits from customers	723,122	495,168
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	5,983,348	3,274,363
Interest payable	112,489	101,273
Proposed dividend	37,500	-
Other payables and accrued liabilities	69,504	28,685
Total liabilities	6,925,963	3,899,489
Equity Capital		
Share capital	750,000	750,000
Reserves	200,341	113,853
Retained earnings	15,311	24,682
Total shareholders equity	965,652	888,535
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	7,891,615	4,788,024

At the Ordinary Shareholders General Meeting held on March 8, 1983, the Shareholders of Arab Banking Corporation ratified the audited Financial Statements of the Corporation ending December 31, 1982 and approved the appropriation of net profits as proposed by the Board of Directors as follows:

	1982 US\$ (000)	1981 US\$ (000) (23 months)
Profit for the year	114,617	138,535
Retained Earnings brought forward	24,682	-
Available for appropriation	139,299	138,535
Appropriations		
Statutory reserve	11,488	13,853
General reserve	25,000	100,000
Extraordinary financial reserve (loan portfolio support)	50,000	-
Proposed dividend	37,500	-
Total	123,988	113,853
Retained Earnings carried forward	15,311	24,682

Arab Banking Corporation (ABC)

Head Office: Alia Building - Diplomatic Area, PO Box 5698 Manama, State of Bahrain. Telephone: 223235. Telex: 94332 ABCBAH



Monday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

Closing prices, March 28

[illegible]

2.4

the average number of readers of each copy of the International Herald Tribune.

SPORTS

Georgia Upsets N. Carolina, Houston Rolls Past Villanova

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SYRACUSE, N.Y. — James Banks, a 6-foot-6 junior, scored 30 points and led Georgia to an 82-77 upset Sunday in the East Regional championship of the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament.

Meanwhile, in Kansas City, Missouri, Larry Micheaux and Akem Olajuwon dominated Villanova inside and Houston cruised to a 93-71 victory for the Midwest Regional title.

The victory pits Georgia (24-9) against West Regional winner North Carolina State in the national semifinals in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Houston will play Louisville, the Midwest Regional champion in Saturday's other semifinal. The two survivors will play for the national title Monday night.

Terry Fair, at 6-7 the tallest Georgia starter and the team's top scorer, picked up his third and fourth personal fouls one second apart with 18:08 left to play against the defending national champion Tar Heels. Fair never returned to the game, however, as Georgia pulled away and advanced to the final four in its first post-season playoff appearance ever.

Georgia turned the game into a rout with a 12-2 spree and led by 80-65 with 1:38 to play.

Georgia, which finished in a

four-way tie for fourth in the Southeastern Conference and got into the NCAA playoffs only by winning the SEC tournament, has a seven-game winning streak.

The Bulldogs are unbeaten this season outside the SEC, and North Carolina was supposed to be the sternest test. Coach Dean Smith's Tar Heels had been in seven previous

regional championship games — in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1972, 1977, 1981 and 1982 — and had won them all. But Georgia outshot North Carolina, 56 percent to 49 percent.

Vern Fleming and Gerald Crosby each scored 17 points for Georgia, while Fair had 11. All-American Michael Jordan of North Carolina led all scorers with 26 points, 16 in the first half. Brad Daugherty had 15 for Carolina. Sam Perkins 14 and Jim Braddock and Matt Doherty 10 apiece.

Despite the presence of Carolina's 6-11 Daugherty and 6-9 Perkins, the Bulldogs outrebounded the Tar Heels, 37-32.

Georgia outscored a 37-35 halftime lead. North Carolina (28-81) led within one, at 49-48, with 13:45 left in the game and Georgia, with Fair on the bench, appeared to be in trouble. But Richard

Corben, the 6-6 sophomore who replaced Fair, began and ended the 12-2 spurt that put Georgia up, 59-50, with 3:50 remaining.

The Bulldogs' defense buckled down and the lead ballooned. Jordan fouled out with 1:14 to play, but North Carolina made it seem closer than it was as Braddock and Daugherty each scored twice during the last 41 seconds.

Jordan scored Carolina's last four goals of the first half and made two electrifying alley-oop stuffs set up by passes from Braddock. The first half was tied six times, with neither team leading by more than two points until Lamar Heard hit two jumpers for a 23-19 Georgia advantage.

Olajuwon and Micheaux combined for 50 points, 25 rebounds and 12 blocked shots in powering top-rated Houston past Villanova. The victory extended the Cougars' winning streak to 25 games.

The 6-foot-9 Micheaux scored a career-high 30 points and had 12 rebounds and four blocks. The respective totals for the 7-foot Olajuwon were 20, 13 and eight — along with two steals. Michael Young scored 20 points and Clyde Drexler 12.

The 33-year-old Holmes, who began his pro boxing career here 10 years ago, lived up to his promise to defend his title in Scranton. A capacity crowd of 6,800 at the Mickey Walker Arena, where Mickey Walker lost his welterweight title in 1926 to Pete Latzo, came to cheer the champion, but wound up booing in the 10th and 11th rounds.

Rodriguez did not win a round on any of the official scorecards of the three Mexican judges, but he celebrated the final bell by raising his arms victoriously.

He is only the third of 14 challengers for Holmes' title to have gone the distance and he was greeted by kisses from his trainer, Gaetan Michiel.

The scene might have been taken from "Rocky" — Rodriguez, the club fighter, had gone the distance with the great undefeated champion. But without the Hollywood touches, it was a boring mismatch. Rodriguez, also a 10-year veteran, did not know how to get close enough to Holmes to dare to throw a punch; the champion, at what he said was only "about 65 percent



Lucien Rodriguez, following through on one of the few punches he threw at Larry Holmes.

Holmes Retains Crown in a Yawner

By Michael Katz
 New York Times Service

SCRANTON, Pennsylvania — Scranton always had a reputation for being tough, and Sunday they booed Larry Holmes at his homecoming when the World Boxing Council heavyweight champion lumbered through 12 rounds before scoring a unanimous decision over a hopelessly outclassed Lucien Rodriguez.

The 33-year-old Holmes, who began his pro boxing career here 10 years ago, lived up to his promise to defend his title in Scranton. A capacity crowd of 6,800 at the Mickey Walker Arena, where Mickey Walker lost his welterweight title in 1926 to Pete Latzo, came to cheer the champion, but wound up booing in the 10th and 11th rounds.

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of his best condition, could not do enough to please a Holmes-town crowd.

"They always said in vaudeville that Scranton was a rough town to play," said Mayor James B. McNulty, whose town last week had welcomed Holmes, from nearby Easton, with a parade and fireworks. "If you can play Scranton, you can play anywhere."

Holmes weighed in at 221 pounds Saturday, the highest in his career, and although he hurt Rodriguez several times — and put him down in the sixth round although Referee Carlos Padilla ruled it wasn't an official knockdown — he was facing perhaps the best French distance runner since Michel Jaczyk.

"Most fighters, that's all they want to do," said Holmes — "go the distance with me."

Said George Kanter, Rodriguez's American representative: "Frankly, after the fourth round when Rodriguez knew he couldn't win, that's all we were trying to do."

"Everyone said he would be knocked out, so this is like a moral victory."

Holmes said he "needed" this fight as a tune-up for his May 20 date with the undefeated Tim Witherspoon in Las Vegas. The champion "guaranteed" that Witherspoon, a serious opponent, will not last seven rounds.

The 209-pound European champion, who had been stopped three times previously by Alfredo Evangelista, had virtually no chance against a man who has now won all 42 of his professional bouts. Rodriguez did not land more than a dozen punches all fight and his record is now 35-8-1.

Holmes started slowly, then suddenly in the middle of the fifth round took a step back and let out a guttural cry as his signal to Rodriguez that now the fight was to begin.

"I was bored," said the champion. "I wanted a little fight. I wanted him to commit himself."

Holmes began attacking a man who kept his arms in front of his face and who kept moving away from danger. In the sixth, he finally caught Rodriguez with an overhand right, and as the Frenchman fell forward, Holmes meekly stepped back. In the final rounds, the challenger merely scooted along the ropes of the 22-foot ring.

At the final bell, he told Holmes in English, "Thank you very much."

"You're very, very welcome," the champion replied.



An 89-71 winner, Houston's Bryan Williams hooped it up.

Watson Rallies to Win California Grand Prix

United Press International
LONG BEACH, California — John Watson of Northern Ireland drove his McLaren to an almost effortless No. 22 starting position to 27-second victory over teammate Niki Lauda of Austria in Sunday's Long Beach Grand Prix.

Watson's victory, at an average speed of 80.625 miles per hour (129 mph) over a city-street course of 3.7 miles (2.5 kilometers), marked the first time that a Long Beach race had ever come from other than a front-row start. Taking the 45th lap after trailing leaders by as much as 22 seconds, Watson was never seriously in doubt thereafter.

Arnoux of France was

third in a Ferrari while compatriot Jacques Laffite finished fourth in a Williams, ahead of Marc Surer of Switzerland in an Arrows and Johnny Cecotto of Venezuela in a Theodore.

Watson was one of three leaders during the 75-lap race. Pole-sitter Patrick Tambay of France pushed his Ferrari to the front at the start and managed to hold the lead over defending champion Keke Rosberg of Finland until the 25th lap. There, Rosberg attempted to overtake the leader at the Queen's Hairpin turn.

As Rosberg moved inside, his Williams clipped the right rear of Tambay's machine, nearly flipping it. Rosberg then drove around

Tambay's Ferrari as it skidded to a stop. But going into the next turn, Rosberg collided with Jean-Pierre Jarrier of France and both machines spun off the course and out of the race.

At that point, Laffite inherited the lead ahead of Riccardo Patrese of Italy while Lauda moved up to third, followed by Watson, who was more than 22 seconds behind the leader.

But Watson inched up. He passed Lauda on the 32d lap, shot past Patrese on lap 44 and had steadily cut Laffite's lead before finally, on the 45th lap, surging to the front. Lauda followed Watson through heavy traffic, and the pair sailed through the remaining 30 laps to their one-two finish.

The victory was Watson's fifth on the Formula One circuit. His last came in the 1982 Detroit Grand Prix where he came from 17th to win. That race was in his mind here. "Sitting on the grid in 23d starting position, I thought realistically there was no chance to win," he said. "But since I knew it had happened before, I was still hopeful of being a longshot."

Lauda, who won here last year, started 23d in the field and seemed to have the faster of the two McLarens. He turned in the fastest lap of the race — an 82.938-mph effort on lap 42 — but a leg cramp in the final half of the race hampered his efforts to catch Watson.

LONG BEACH GRAND PRIX
 1. John Watson, Northern Ireland, McLaren MP4-1C, 79 laps, average 80.625 mph.
 2. Niki Lauda, Austria, Ferrari 126C, 78 laps, average 80.625 mph.
 3. Jacques Laffite, France, Williams FW18C, 74 laps, average 80.625 mph.

DRIVER STANDINGS
 1. Lauda, 18 points.
 2. Watson, 17 points.
 3. Rosberg, 16 points.
 4. Surer, 15 points.
 5. Cecotto, 14 points.

TEAM STANDINGS
 1. Ferrari, 34 points.
 2. Williams, 33 points.
 3. McLaren, 32 points.
 4. Arrows, 31 points.
 5. Theodore, 30 points.

WESTERN CONFERENCE
 1. Los Angeles, 47-29-1.
 2. San Diego, 46-30-2.
 3. Phoenix, 45-31-3.
 4. Dallas, 44-32-4.
 5. Houston, 43-33-5.

PACIFIC DIVISION
 1. Los Angeles, 47-29-1.
 2. San Diego, 46-30-2.
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EASTERN CONFERENCE
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 4. Washington, 43-33-5.
 5. Chicago, 42-34-6.

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 4. Washington, 43-33-5.
 5. Chicago, 42-34-6.



John Watson

1. Marc Surer, Switzerland, Arrows A4.74.
 2. Johnny Cecotto, Venezuela, Theodore 74B.74.
 3. Riccardo Patrese, Italy, Brabham BT52.72.
 4. Alain Prost, France, Renault RE40.72.
 5. Eddie Cheever, U.S.A., Renault RE30C.67.
 6. Alan Jones, Australia, Arrows A4.74.
 7. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, Brabham BT52.51.

DRIVER STANDINGS
 1. Lauda, 18 points.
 2. Watson, 17 points.
 3. Rosberg, 16 points.
 4. Surer, 15 points.
 5. Cecotto, 14 points.

TEAM STANDINGS
 1. Ferrari, 34 points.
 2. Williams, 33 points.
 3. McLaren, 32 points.
 4. Arrows, 31 points.
 5. Theodore, 30 points.

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 3. Phoenix, 45-31-3.
 4. Dallas, 44-32-4.
 5. Houston, 43-33-5.

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Natravilova Crushes Evert

The Associated Press
BROOKLYN, N.Y. — Martina Navratilova of the Czech Republic won Sunday's final of the U.S. Open women's tennis

